

THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but, whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social, and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

Lax Morals of the West.

Judge Hoyt, in his lecture on Idaho, stated, in respect to the moral character and habits of most of the gold hunting adventurers, that there was with them an immense falling away from every virtue. Hennessey, profanity, obscenity, gambling, swindling, and theft, were the order of the day; and those who carried with them any scruples as to these matters, were soon led to conform to the prevailing laxness. This is testified to by many, and is true of all mining regions. And we find the same remarks applicable to a considerable extent to the whole West. It is owing to the mercenary and speculative feeling with which people leave their old homes, and the general unsettled state of society. Men do not come here with a moral purpose, which rules every business consideration. There is a feeling of carelessness, recklessness, and irresponsibility, which unfits men for neighbors, friends, and good members of society. Very few persons can be relied upon for anything but that which they fancy is to promote their own narrow and selfish ends. The result is that many desirable enterprises are entirely neglected for want of public spirit and combination to develop them. There seems to be religion enough in some localities, such as it is; but it is not of that dignified, elevating, practical kind, which makes men manly, and puts them at work in a worthy manner to improve society and the country. The people need new preachers and teachers, who can show them what high and beautiful moral and social attainments they are capable of in the West.

COAL DISCOVERED IN MINNESOTA.

It is announced in the Saint Paul papers that a bed of bituminous coal, four feet thick, has been discovered on the Big Cottonwood River, in western Minnesota. The discoverer is Mr. Henry H. Eames, geologist, who has been prospecting for coal the past nine months. A company has been organized, and capital been invested in the enterprise of digging this coal and bringing it into market. A large load is promised to be delivered at St. Paul by the fourth of July next.

This is an event of immense importance to Minnesota. It will add a magic charm to the State, as it were, and aid wonderfully in developing her inexhaustible resources. Railroads will be built, and manufacturing of all kinds be established. No part of the world now presents greater attractions to emigrants than the State of Minnesota.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Rev. Dr. Mc Masters, of Saint Paul, lectured before this Association on Thursday evening, at the Congregational Church, on Old and New Countries. His lecture was instructive, suggestive, amusing, and interesting. The Doctor is from the "old country," himself, and naturally feels a high regard for her laws and institutions. Still, having adopted our new country, he thought he liked it better than the old. All new countries had more room, more vigor, more independence, more individuality, than old ones; and though the people were rude, rough, and reckless, these characteristics were incident only to our youth, and would wear away as the country became older. Whether wars were justifiable or not, he thought they had always resulted in great good to the world, by breaking up the monopoly of old things, revolutionizing old countries and causing mankind to emigrate and build up new ones. This was the history of the world. There was great hope for new countries. The "star of empire" followed the sun, westward.

The next lecture will be given by Rev. Mr. Lathrop of Anoka, at the Baptist Church, on Thursday evening next. It will be a free lecture.

Rev. Mr. Baumes will preach a sermon on the Apostolic Succession to-morrow, at the Baptist Church.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME 1.

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864.

NUMBER 23.

For the Anoka Star. To the Citizens of Anoka.

YOUR COUNTY PAPER.

MR. EDITOR.—I was not a little surprised, while in conversation with one of our citizens a few days since, to learn that the Star—the only paper printed within 18 miles of here—is almost entirely ignored by a large proportion of those who are able, and should be anxious to do something for its support.

It is said, (and it sounds badly abroad,) that with all the boasted morality and liberality of the town, your paper is left to drag its heavy existence along, unaided and unprotected by our Merchants, Mechanics, and Business Men generally, except to a very limited extent. This is not as it should be. We talk loudly about building churches and supporting them; building school-houses by taxation to the tune of thousands of dollars; ready and willing to tax ourselves still in further thousands to change the location of the Railroad Depot; anxious to spend twelve or fifteen thousand dollars as the case may require to bridge the Mississippi for the general good of the town. Already has the key-note to the tune of five thousand dollars taxation been sounded in favor of the State Normal School; subscription papers, neither few nor far between, for the salaries of more ministers than we have schools are all readily responded to by the people. Some individuals have even proposed to pay from five hundred to one thousand dollars for their own pet enterprises; hundreds of dollars have been raised in town, with very little effort, for Railroad celebrations and reception suppers; and hundreds more have been freely spent on itinerant lecturers and phenological examinations. In fact, for every benevolent or financial enterprise our citizens are proverbially liberal, except in the very case which above every other demands our energy and patronage.

Give me a well conducted, high toned, moral newspaper in a village, with one church and one school house, and in my judgment the prospects of success are better than to have in the same town five churches and five school houses, with no local advertising medium.

But here we have the churches, we shall soon have the school houses, and it seems to me the indications now are that we shall soon lose our paper unless some more liberal course is pursued by our Business Men.

I am told, Mr. Editor, that many of the fine promises made to you regarding the support of your paper have vanished into thin air, and you are left to do your own work in your office and at your own pile, while the pay for the materials for your weekly journal must come from some other source than your subscription list. Is this true? If so, it is not a very flattering picture of our common sense as a community, to say nothing of liberality; and it is to be hoped that your columns will soon be graced with a reasonable share of local advertising patronage, and that your subscription list will be largely increased by the names of prompt, cash paying subscribers.

"Progress" may write on spiritual phenomena; "Amiens" may favor your readers occasionally with a chapter on vegetative progression and development; and "Philo" may speculate upon all the fine-spun sectarian theories of the day; and while each may feel that they are contributing something to the general interest of the public, it should be remembered that something more tangible is necessary to the healthy growth and stability of a newspaper.

CITIZEN AND SUBSCRIBER.

* It is even so, Mr. "Citizen;" and you might have added that the advertisements and subscription list together do not pay expenses.—Ed.

George Gray, of the Northern Statesman, at Monticello, offers his establishment for sale. He says it does a fair business, and he will sell for seven hundred dollars.

For the Anoka Star. PHILOSOPHY OF NATURE.

NUMBER II.

Following the order of creation in the path of discrete development, we are led to inquire, what are the leading conditions of all these orders?

These conditions are two—the positive and the negative. The positive, or higher, belongs to the sphere of causation; the negative to the sphere of effect. These two conditions are universal, whether applied to mind or matter.

We must have a distinct and clear idea of these two leading conditions before we can arrive at correct conclusions as to the operation of any law.

That there is an invisible, omnipotent Power that controls all things, cannot be successfully denied. This cause, uncaused, the prime of all existence, is the positive or acting principle of all things. This idea of an omnipotent Power is not revealed to the natural eyes, or the physical senses. These senses can reveal to the mind only what is impressed upon it through them. Thus the eye can reveal only what it sees; the ear only what it hears; and so of all the five senses.

The mind of man is so constituted as not to be satisfied with observing the sphere of effect, as the external world. It feels that this outward world is but the manifestation of an internal principle; that the outward is unstable, perishable; that the internal is immutable, immortal. Hence the mind gravitates to, and must pass into the sphere of cause; the things of the material world, riches, honors, applause, fail to give substantial enjoyment. Man can only be fully satisfied with food as imperishable as his own nature. This is a distinguishing trait in his character. In the animal world we find no traces of this immortal craving. When the physical wants of the animal are supplied he is satisfied. He eats the grass to satisfy his hunger, and never stops to inquire into the nature of the grass, the cause of its growth, what relation it sustains to the sun, &c. There is nothing in the mental constitution of the animal to produce such thoughts.

Man has a threefold nature, physical, mental, and spiritual; or natural spiritual, mental spiritual, and divine spiritual. To comprehend these terms we must understand the philosophy of the mind, and be developed in all the departments of mind. Each of these departments requires different food to satisfy it.

In his character, man manifests all the faculties of his nature, either in a true or a perverted state. When these faculties are used in harmony with themselves, with surrounding objects, and with the Author of his being, he is happy. When used in a false relation to all these, he is miserable. The relation to the principle does not change the principle or the law; the principle is unchangeable; if we are in a false relation to it we are miserable, if in a true relation we are happy. Hence, character is an effect; and is good or bad according as the relation is true or false. Principles are positive, effects or character negative. Principles are unchangeable; character changeable.

The outward world is fading, dying; the internal, the cause, is permanent, and from this springs forth new life. As after winter nature, with increasing power to renew and reproduce, puts on her beautiful robe, so the spirit, the immortal nature, ever works to renew, regenerate, and redeem.

Life in time is changeable, perishable; in eternity unchangeable, immortal. In our external nature we are in time, and subject to change; in our internal nature we are already launched on the shores of eternity; and this nature can never die, for it contains within itself imperishable elements; like its Father, God, its duration is unceasing. R.

A glass factory has been established at Columbus, Georgia. It is the second in rebellion, the other being at Richmond.

For the Anoka Star. ANOKA—ITS GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

MR. EDITOR.—It seems to me that our town is suffering, so far as regards its highest interests, present and prospective, from a lack of public spirit, or a failure in organized movements to promote its welfare. The growth of Anoka lies within the short range of possibilities. It can and should become a prominent place. Whether it will, at least for some time to come, is a question which is made doubtful either by the indifference or neglect of those who could and should lead off in encouraging the investment of capital, and the further settlement of the place. Some of a considerable number of our citizens (I need not name them) should organize or band together, as prominent men of other places do, and by concert of action co-operate with each other in developing and arousing public spirit, and so directing and facilitating public enterprises as to make all tell forcibly upon the prosperity of the place. We may in the past have acted too much on the maxim of allowing "every man to stand or fall by himself;" although, after his fall, his sympathizers gather around him with the increasing interest of "flies around spilled molasses," and for about the same purpose. Instead of this standing aloof from individuals who propose to engage in some enterprise which is as much for the public as for their own private gain, we ought to step forward, one and all, and say, as far as we can, "we will aid you."

Again, there may be some danger of our becoming "clannish." It is not always well to go by cliques. Politics, morals, social and literary matters, as well as all business efforts, should be managed for the good of all. None should stand off putting or complaining; none should be cut off from a fair share in them. Let us all act as one man, and for the public good. Let us aid every individual who is ready to cast his lot in with us. Our leading men should be on the alert to aid by word and deed such as are here, and to encourage others in coming.

Recently I met a man who said to me he came to Anoka, and made inquiries for mill and machine power privileges; but as those of whom he inquired seemed indifferent or blissfully ignorant, he passed on to another town, where he is about to invest (as others who know him informed me) from ten to twenty thousand dollars. So much we have lost—and perhaps altogether through indifference or lack of organized effort. Let us encourage the investment of capital. All schools and business enterprises will bring capital, and capital will bring population and prosperity. J. L.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican Union State Convention met at Saint Paul on Thursday. The proceedings were marked with harmony and good feeling.

The unanimous voice of the Convention was in unison with that of other States, for the renomination of Abraham Lincoln for the next Presidency.

The following excellent resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That this Convention invites all citizens of Minnesota, irrespective of their political antecedents, who are in favor of the suppression of the rebellion, and the maintenance of the Federal Union, to unite in the support of the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, who shall be nominated at the National Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 7th day of June next.

Resolved, That while we deplore the necessity of war, and would hail with joy the advent of peace, a sense of the paramount duty to ourselves and our posterity of maintaining Freedom and Constitutional Government, requires that the war should be waged until armed rebellion shall be crushed.

Resolved, That whatever terms of pardon or restoration may be granted to those who have been engaged in rebellion, no rights or guarantees should be restored to Slavery which have been forfeited or destroyed by rebellion and war.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the great measures inaugurated by the National Administration for the suppression of the rebellion, the perpetuity of the Union, and the extirpation of slavery, and we recommend the nomination of Abraham Lincoln as

ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve lines or less make one square.
One column, one year, \$50 00
Half column, one year, 25 00
Quarter column, one year, 15 00
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year, 6 00
One square one week, 75
Each additional week, 25
Legal advertisements at St. Paul rates.
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

President of the United States for the next Presidential term.

Resolved, That this Convention protests against the repeal of the Homestead Law, or any change therein which shall abridge the privilege now granted to the people to secure free homes on the public domains.

Resolved, That every citizen of Minnesota who has been engaged in the military service of the Government merits the deepest gratitude of the people; and while we hold sacred the memory of the dead, we tender to the living our thanks.

Mr. L. M. Brown, of Scott County, moved that the resolutions be adopted as a whole, which was carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen were chosen delegates to the National Convention which is to meet in Baltimore on the 7th of June:

Thomas Simpson, of Winona.
W. G. Butler, of Wright.
Daniel Cameron, of Houston.
Chas. M. Dailey, of Ramsey.
Charles Taylor, of Rice.
J. E. McKusick, of Stillwater.
D. G. Shillock, of Brown.
Warren Bristol, of Goodhue.

Married.

At the "Quarters" in Princeton, Feb. 22, by Rev. L. C. Gilbert, John Prior, of Company F, to Miss Emma Hamilton.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services and preaching every Tuesday evening commencing at 7 o'clock; likewise every second and fourth Sunday evenings in each month, at 7 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, preaching at 10 A. M., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 P. M. A short discourse at 7 P. M., followed by prayer meeting.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. A. K. Packard, Pastor. Worship and preaching Sabbath morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath school at the close of the morning services. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting Sabbath evenings in union with the Baptist church, at 7 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow evening will be at the Baptist church.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A mill situated in the town of Dayton, at the mouth of Crow River, is offered for sale at a bargain. There is no other mill on the Mississippi better located for both hard wood and pine logs. The mill is in good running order, with a 40 horse power engine, two boilers 42 inches in diameter, rotary saw, also in good running order, flour barrel machinery, single machine, small circular saw, jerk saw, and all the fixtures appertaining to a first class mill. Will be sold \$1,000 less than similar property could be had in any other part of the State. E. H. ROBINSON, 23:34.

Wife Wanted

Proposals for a marriage contract will be received until the 10th of March, from any respectable ladies not more than forty-five years of age, either through the Anoka, or Champlin Post Office. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address, B. N.

Feb. 20, 1864.
Fair ladies, attend, whilst I relate
The lot of one without a mate;
For he must live a lonely life,
Unless he finds a loving wife.

Just think of one who's had a wife,
And lived a quiet, happy life,
Until she whom God had given
Was called to reign with him in Heaven.

I'm truly anxious now to find
A lady suited to my mind,
Who can with joy in me confide,
And will consent to be my bride.

'Tis not a lass of sweet sixteen
I'd wish to gain, for then I've seen
She would not be a happy wife,
All through this her mortal life.

One from thirty to forty-five—
Maid or widow, fully alive
To the cares of domestic life,
In the relation of a wife.

Come, then, dear ladies, respond to my call;
I may correspond, but can't marry you all;
But would choose from your number a nice,
Good wife.

Or keep bachelor's hall the rest of my life.
It is not consistent that you or that I
Can accomplish our object until we first try;
And if you'll know me from other good men,
You can find me out by addressing B. N.

Now, Mr. Editor, just let me say—
If you can't work for ought, you can work for pay;
And if you've nothing better your sheet to fill,
Just publish this rhyme and send in your bill.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been licensed by the Probate Court of the County of Scott as Administrator of the estate of Henry B. J. Koons, late of said county, deceased, to sell the north half of the southeast quarter of section nine, township thirty-one, north of range twenty-four west, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section nine of township thirty-one, north of range twenty-four west, situate in the county of Anoka, State of Minnesota, to pay the debts against the estate of the deceased.

Now, therefore, the subscriber will sell the premises above described to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House at Anoka, in said county of Anoka, State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to said license for the purpose aforesaid: the sale will be made subject to all taxes thereon, and will, if necessary, be made in separate parcels. JOHN B. ALLEN, Administrator. Anoka, Minn., Feb. 29, 1864.

MISCELLANY.

The Old Sexton.

Nigh to a grave that was newly made,
Laid a sexton old on his earth-worn spade;
His work was done, and he passed to wait
The funeral train at the open gate.
A relic of by-gone days was he,
And his locks were white as the foamy sea;
And these words came from his lips so thin:
"I gather them in—I gather them in—
"I gather them in—for man and boy,
Year after year of grief and joy,
I've buried the houses that lie around,
In the quietude of this burning ground;
Mother and daughter, father and son,
Come to my solitude, one by one;
But come they strangers, or come they kin,
I gather them in—I gather them in.
"Many are we, yet I'm alone;
I am king of the dead, and I make my throne
On the monument slab of marble cold;
And my sceptre of rule is the spade I hold.
Come they from cottage, come they from hall,
Marked are my subjects—all—all—all!
Let them loiter in pleasure, or toilsomly spin,
I gather them in—I gather them in.
"I gather them in—and their final rest,
In here, down here, in the earth's dark breast."
And the sexton ceased and the funeral train
Went muffled over the solemn plain.
A mightier voice than the sexton's old
Shall sound o'er the last trump's dreadful din—
"I gather them in—I gather them in!"

Abra's Vision.

Abra Ham Lincoln, may his title increase,
Awake one night—for wonders ne'er will cease—
And saw amid the daylight in his room,
Looking as dark as the great day of doom,
A grinning negro, black, grotesque and old,
Long thoughts of war had made out Abra bold;
"What wantedst thou?" he to the phantom cried.
"I want to know, old man," the form replied,
"What you be going to do with this dear child?"
Abra Ham frowned, then said with serious smile,
"Is written in heaven, and this is my decree—
Both you and yours henceforward must be free,
My word is given, now, old man, depart."
But why yeepings he with a sudden start?
No more he sees a negro black and old,
But a fair angel, with his locks of gold,
Radiant as morn, and gladsome as the spring;
"I am the soul of that soiled, earthly thing
Thou saw'st but now. Oh, man of honest heart,
And steadfast purpose, thou the letter put
Hast chosen for thyself and for thy land,
For this one deed stand thou at God's right hand."
The angel vanished, Abra slept no more,
But paced all night in thought his chamber floor.
—HENRY PATTERSON.

The Peter Poplar Papers.

NUMBER XI.

I don't know as leap year has any
effect upon my uncle, or whether it is
because he has been lately much in the
company of Widow, (I don't say who),
although she is really very beautiful in
her weeds; yet he has come out very
strong in favor of the ladies. I went
once with Doctor Sawbones to help
him amputate a foot for a lady, and I
think if Uncle Tim had been there he
would have made one exception, at
least. Three or four females present
were of real service; then there were
four or five lookers on who, of course,
were much in the way. One of these
had a voice that reminded one of a
train of Red River carts near the end
of their trip when the grease is all worn
from the axles; and her tongue kept in
motion like an aspen leaf in a June
breeze, only more so. She seemed to
know all about surgery, and appeared
to have as much feeling for the patient
as a cat would have for a mouse. At
last Sawbones got nervous with her
jabbering, and just politely requested
three or four of the women to hold that
woman's tongue while I held the patient's
leg. That quieted her for a few
minutes, but she broke out again just
as we had bound up the stump, and I
have an idea that she is jabbering yet.
If spirits do revisit this earth, I pity
the company of believers that happen
to rap her up; she will never quit them,
and if she is as good at spreading news
then as now, they will get items of
everything that has transpired in the
spirit world since Adam.

I told Uncle Tim that I was pleased,
however, to hear him speak so well of
the fair sex, but said I, Uncle, I have
known grand blunders to be committed
by them. The practice of the female
physician is sometimes a great display
of ignorance.
"Just so, my boy," said he, "a little
learning is a dangerous thing. I say
they ought to be educated. It will
make a vast difference to them when
they are thoroughly acquainted with
the science of Physiology. This is too
much neglected; and parents make it
a point to keep books out of their sight
which they ought to insist upon their
studying. One half the sickness and
suffering attendant upon women, and
God knows they have more than their
share, comes from the ignorance of pa-
rents, and their willful neglect to teach
them how to take care of themselves.
Although this is an old world, Peter,
there is a vast amount of ignorance in
it, and that too in regard to very sim-
ple things. Why I really believe if
we followed the laws of nature strictly
we could easily reach a hundred years
of life; but to do that, parents must
themselves be competent teachers of
their own children."
Uncle Tim, if you do that the girls
will become a nation of Doctors.

THE PROGRESS OF OPINION.

Whatever may be thought of the reason, there can be no doubt of the fact that Public Opinion drifts steadily and strongly in favor of making speedy and thorough work with Slavery. No body shrinks or whines now when called an Abolitionist; no one feels that he need explain or apologize for the fact that the war for the Union is necessarily an anti-slavery war. The following extract from the recent speech in the House of the Hon. James A. Garfield of Ohio, (late Chief of Staff to General Rosecrans,) vividly and tersely gives the nature and causes of the great and rapid change in public opinion. Hear him!

I remember to have said to a friend when I entered the army, "You hate Slavery; so do I; but I hate Disunion more. Let us drop the Slavery question and fight to sustain the Union. When the supremacy of the Government has been re-established, we will attend to the other question." I started out with that position, taken in good faith, as did thousands of others of all parties. But the army soon found that, do what it would, the black phantom met it everywhere, in the camp, in the bivouac, on the battle field, and at all times. It was a ghost that would not be laid. Slavery was both the strength and weakness of the enemy. His strength—for it filled his fields and fed his legions; his weakness—for in the hearts of slaves dwelt dim prophecies that their deliverance from bondage would be the outcome of the war.

The negroes came from the cotton fields; they swam rivers; they climbed mountains; they came through jungles in the darkness and storms of the night, to tell us that the enemy was coming here or coming there. They were our true friends in every case. There has hardly been a battle, a march, or any important event of the war, where the friend of our cause, the black man, has not been found truthful and helpful, and always devotedly loyal. The conviction forced itself on the mind of every soldier that behind the rebel army of soldiers, the black army of laborers was feeding and sustaining the rebellion, and there could be no victory till its main support be taken away.

Gentlemen on the other side, you tell me that this is an Abolition war. If you please to say so, I grant it. The rapid current of events has made the Army of the Republic an Abolition army. I can find in the ranks a thousand men who are in favor of sweeping away Slavery to every dozen that desire to preserve it. They have been where they have seen its malevolence, its baleful effect upon the country and the Union, and they demand that it shall be swept away.

Whether he intends making the widow a present of a dress I can't say, but he does get hymns badly mixed sometimes. The other day I overheard him in this strain:
"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,
And cast a wistful eye
To the widow's fair and happy land,
Where my possessions lie.
O! the transporting, rapturous scene
That rises to my sight,
With hordes arrayed in living green,
I'll see her sure to-night!"

PETER POPLAR.

REBEL PERPLEXITIES.

The Chicago Tribune says the rebels are in such a fix that it requires several columns to set forth their dilemma, to say nothing of any mode of relief from it. Their case seems to stand thus:

1. If they increase their army they cannot feed it.
2. Unless they increase their army they are whipped.
3. Unless the press speaks out their liberties are gone.
4. If the press speak out their Government will be gone.
5. Unless they draft the whole population they must surrender.
6. If they draft the whole population they must starve.
7. Unless they recover East Tennessee they can get no saltpetre.
8. If they undertake to recover East Tennessee they will get more saltpetre than they want.
9. Unless they free the negroes they've nothing left to fight with.
10. If they free the negroes they have nothing left to fight for.
11. Ever since the rebellion begun negroes have been falling.
12. Nevertheless, their great fear now is lest the negroes should rise.
13. Unless Jeff. Davis repudiates his present debts he can't borrow of anybody.
14. If he repudiates nobody will lend to him.
15. If he impresses food he turns the land into a desert.
16. Unless he impresses food he turns his men into deserters.
17. They can't succeed in the war until they have got the means of building railroads.
18. They can't get the means of building railroads.
19. If they fight they lose the day.
20. Unless they fight they lose every day.

That is what was meant two years ago when we talked about getting them into the folds of the anaconda. Having rioted in the enjoyment of several vices for a long time, we will see how they feel in a vice.

—Edmonia Lewis, a young colored girl, is now in Boston, devoting herself, with promise of success, to sculpture.

FRUIT GROWING IN MINNESOTA.

We have not space for all the speeches made at the meeting of the farmers of the Legislature, two or three weeks since. It seemed to be the general opinion that apples and other fruits can be raised in Minnesota.

It appears that New York, Michigan, Illinois, and other States failed in their first attempts at fruit growing. But they learned the difficulties and overcame them, as we must do.

We make a few extracts principally from the remarks of Mr. Lee, of Hudson:

Mr. Lee said that he came to this State to reside in 1856; that he came from a country where fruit was abundant, and brought with him fruit trees of such qualities as were best in New York, and planted, and lost nine-tenths of them; that only a few kinds will survive in this climate.

He has tested many kinds and found it hard to cultivate young trees, and impossible to raise trees from the seed, because trees when two or three years old grow so fast and are so full of sap that they are too tender. He had planted trees three years old and saved nearly all of them.

Cherries all failed except Dukes and Marcellus. Blue Damsons had done well.

Of grapes, the Delawares had done best, tested on trellises without protection.

He was disgusted with fruit growing on the first start, but some of his trees lived, and he tried again, and continued to experiment and found many varieties that would live. He brought to St. Paul from the East three Delaware grape vines two years old, and gave away two of them. They have borne fruit.

Silas Staples of St. Croix river, has raised good specimens of apples five years. Another man there raised two bushels of apples this season. Of apples the Duchess of Oldenburg is one of the best, for the tree loses its foliage the first of September. The earlier the foliage falls the better, for the tree then stops growing, the new growth has time to harden and is more likely to live.

He recommended the following as best adapted to this climate: Red Astrachan, Fannuse, St. Lawrence, Salmo Sweet, Burley, Timber Twig, Canada Red.

He planted 5,000 young trees; nearly all died and those that lived were of no use. He set out trees four years old and nearly all lived. He recommends mulching trees in winter by putting straw or manure round them.

He visited Canada and saw as beautiful apples as he ever saw anywhere, nine miles from Montreal, on soil some of which was light and sandy, and some more clayey than ours. Trees planted on the northern slope of a hill will do best. He had observed in this country that timber in such localities grows best, and thinks it is because frost stays in longer there. In planting trees, the main top roots ought to be cut off. The seeds of natural apples are no better than others for planting.

He raises a Siberian Crab-Apple, called Transcendent, handsome as wax-wood. The tree bears in two or three years after planting, and flourishes in all climates.

Tender varieties have the appearance of being burned, and are perfectly dead on the south side, and alive on the north side.

He had planted trees on the north side of a high board fence and they did well. The trees were killed by the sun softening the south side before the sap ran. Standard trees will die when the dwarf trees.

It is better to let the branches grow and shade the tree than to trim them off. Trees are best shaded by two boards nailed together at right angles, driven in the ground and left all the year. Some days in summer are too hot for the body of the tree.

Trees from the Rochester nursery do better here than from any other place. It is best to trim trees when they are growing fastest, as the scars are more likely to heal over. Grapes flourish here better than in any other place he ever saw.

In respect to the planting and treatment of trees, Mr. Lee said:

In the first place, the most important thing is a selection of hardy varieties, a number of which I have already named. Select dry soil, of which we have very little in this country that needs draining. It wants to be well fertilized, and plant your trees about the same depth they were formerly in the nursery. After planting, mulch them well. The mulching is for the purpose of keeping the ground moist through the dry season. Then I would recommend protecting them with boards, or straw, or cloth, or whatever is most convenient to shade them from the sun, and then the most important thing is in the fall to earth them up. A few inches will answer every purpose. It should extend a foot, or, if you please, two feet from the trunk. Before spring put in a little straw or manure to keep the frost in as well as possible. I have seen weather in the last of April and first of May that was very injurious to apple trees. I think I have had the best success in planting after the first of May—say about the middle of the month—then the ground

—As evidence of a woman's insanity, one of the reasons cited on a recent trial, was:—"Her viewing the subject of religion from the esoteric standpoint of Christian exegetical analysis, and agglutinating the polysynthetic ecstasies of homogeneous asceticism."

—A valuable bed of coal underlies the city of Steubenville, Ohio, and parties have offered the city \$150,000 for the privilege of mining it.

OUR RAILROAD PROSPECTS.

Extension of the Chicago Road to Saint Paul—The first Road to the Pacific to be through Minnesota—English Capital Ready to Push Onward the Work.

From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 15th.

Our readers will remember a dispatch from our St. Paul correspondent a few days since, stating that the Northwestern Railway had secured the control of the Minnesota Pacific Railway, between Winona and St. Paul. It was also added that the section between St. Paul and Hastings was to be completed during the coming summer, and that the entire line to St. Paul was to be finished at the earliest day possible. This arrangement is understood to be backed up by any needed amount of English capital, and that we shall have all rail to St. Paul, with bridges at Winona and Hastings at a very early day, there can be no possible doubt. The line is understood to be one of the most favorable in the West. Its entire course to St. Paul it will vary only an unappreciable amount from a direct line.

The early completion of this road is connected with another and a more important movement. English capitalists interested in the Canada Grand Trunk Railway, have taken hold of the Pacific Railway running Northwest from St. Paul, and we learn that C. J. Bridges, Esq., the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk, has returned from England with all the funds pledged to build that line between St. Paul and Pembina as fast as it shall be found advisable and profitable to do it. Thirty miles above St. Paul are finished and in operation (to Anoka), and from fifty to a hundred more will be added during the coming summer. All the trade of the vast possessions of the new Hudson's Bay Company on the river and streams that fall into Lake Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay, will pass to and through our city over this line.

But this is not all. The Grand Trunk managers are perfecting arrangements, if indeed they are not already perfecting, to build the line between Pembina and the Pacific. This is one of the only two routes across the continent that will sustain a large and highly prosperous population throughout its entire course. The valley of the Saskatchewan is very large and productive, and on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, on the head waters of this great river and those of the Columbia, there are vast deposits of gold, which which are already attracting a large mining population. It is believed by many that this line will be completed across the continent long before our great Pacific Railway. Our far-seeing fellow citizen, Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, declined to become prominently connected with the line west from Omaha, in order to identify himself with this great work. Backed up as it is by any amount of English capital, and passing a long way through the United States and the British Possessions, it will practically become the road of both countries.

For us to speculate upon the effects which the early opening of a direct railway to St. Paul, to the magnificent valley of the Saskatchewan and the gold fields at the head of it, and so onward to the Pacific, upon the growth and prosperity of Chicago would be entirely useless. Those who have watched the city's progress since 1850 need not be told that this single road, when once completed, will stimulate our growth and commerce more than all the roads that have been opened during the past history of the city. May we live to see this prediction, as we believe it will be more than verified.

—Petroleum has lately been discovered in Michigan, which has been analyzed and found to be of a superior quality. It has less odor than the crude Pennsylvania oils, and will yield twenty per cent. more of the refined article than they. Its specific gravity is forty degrees. That of the Pennsylvania oil ranges from forty-five to forty-seven degrees. The Michigan petroleum is easily deodorized, and when refined makes a clear, white oil that burns freely, and is entirely non-explosive. It yields but little naphtha, and stands a fire test of 140 degrees.

—John G. Whittier, the poet, states that while William Lloyd Garrison was in prison in Baltimore, in 1839, Henry Clay wrote from Lexington, Ky., to a friend in Baltimore, "directing him to pay the fine and costs, and liberate Mr. Garrison." This fact has not been publicly known until very recently.

—Coal mines 150 miles square in area, have been discovered in Brazil. The coal is bituminous, and generally as good as the best English.

—The coffee crop in Costa Rica will be heavy this year.

RAILROAD TO ANOKA!

JUMP on the Cars and take a ride to St. Paul, and while there, go to the

CHEAP CASH STORE,

And buy your

Dry Goods.

We are selling

MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS,

And all our WINTER DRESS GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

Now is the time for Bargains, and if you want a

LADY'S CLOAK,

that is the place to buy one, for we are selling cheap to close out the stock.

For Balmoral Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, and everything else, go to

THE CHEAP CASH STORE,

Next door to the Northwestern Express Office,

No. 215 Third Street.

15-1y H. KNOX TAYLOR.

DRESS MAKING.

MRS. R. M. JOHNSON has opened her shop

and is ready to receive patronage from her friends. Sewing done at the lowest prices.

Room at the residence of G. D. Colman.

Anoka, Feb. 6th, 1864. 20-1st

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions

PUBLISHED AT 473 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The special object and aim in the publication of this magazine is to present judicious, Reliable, and Practical Information in all matters pertaining to ladies' and children's dress. Information of the greatest possible importance to Milliners, Dress-makers, and every lady who wish to know the prevailing modes in New York and Paris.

To all enterprising ladies, and industrious mothers, we shall endeavor to furnish many useful and practical suggestions in relation to the proper combination of colors, choosing materials, including cutting and making dresses, and children's clothes, which of necessity must occupy a much larger portion of a woman's time, when no reliable authority is at hand to be consulted—suggestions which cannot fail to prove a source of much gratification, economy, personal refinement, and home comfort.

Do not fail to bear in mind that we furnish, in value, during the year, more than \$3 in full size patterns alone; while in plates, engravings, reliable information on fashions, more than can be secured in any or all the other fashion magazines put together, and yet the yearly subscription being only \$1, with the extra fifty cents worth of full-size patterns sent as a premium, makes the yearly subscription to cost really only fifty cents, independent of the Carte de Visite. Do not fail to subscribe for the Mirror. If you wish to secure it promptly as it is sent in advance to its subscribers.

[Communicated.]

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE.

A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread the information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg,

3-4m Kings County, New York.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

Merit Alone Makes a Sewing Machine VALUABLE.

The people are perceiving that

Glowing Representations ARE NOT MERIT.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only sewing Machines of known practical utility—THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE.

—BLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession.

There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the LOCK STITCH.

with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED.

22nd and full instructions given.

All persons owning Wheeler & Wilson Machines can have them properly adjusted FREE OF CHARGE, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON Rooms, in the Greenleaf Block, No. 24 Third Street, St. Paul, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, September 6th, 1863.

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THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, sitting them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

"Wendell Phillips and his Set."

A miserable article appeared in the St. Paul Press of the 5th, in respect to Wendell Phillips and his friends, berating them most severely. No copperhead sheet could well talk meaner stuff about Miscegenation, Disunion, &c., and it sounds badly coming from an editor professing any anti-slavery feeling or knowledge. The truth is that every free slave owes more to the regenerating moral power which has been exerted for thirty years by the Garrison and Phillips school of abolitionists than to any other influence. Republicanism is but a child, born of a more radical anti-slavery and the war—scarcely yet able to see the beauty and force of moral principle. They can claim no credit for emancipation. They merely consent to it since the rebellion has forced it upon the country. Up to that time they held themselves pledged, as much as the Democrats, to maintain slavery forever, in the States where it existed, according to the Constitution. Bow your heads repentantly, then, oh ye Republicans, for having compromised with the abomination so long, and do the best you can now to atone for your sin.

The old slang about "disunion," as applied to Garrison, has become stale and lost its force and wit, or rather, it never had any. That disunion was nothing more than a moral disavowal, which every intelligent and consistent abolitionist was bound to adopt, contemplated no war nor violence, and if the whole North had taken that course there could have been no rebellion.

"Miscegenation" is another bangle upon which the Press gets off plenty of nonsense. The South has been mixing the races licentiously for more than a century; yet that is nothing out of the way. The blood of every man born in the world, since Cain went abroad to find a wife, has been somewhat mixed, perhaps. But the editor of the Press, with some few other wise ones, has discovered that mixing has the effect to hybridize the species! Will he inform us if a half breed, or a quadroon, or an octoroon, is a hybrid? He will, no doubt, enlighten the public on this point.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Noah Lathrop, pastor of the Methodist Church in Anoka, lectured before this Association on Thursday evening. His subject was "The Corner Stone of the Southern Confederacy." Under this head he treated his audience with a first rate anti-slavery lecture. Such a lecture will ever be appropriate while a slave shall be found in this country or the wide world, needing a correct public sentiment to break his chain. But we beg leave to suggest to those who speak before this Association, especially those of our own town, that a home application would add interest to a lecture, whatever the topic. A proper inquiry for every hearer always is, "What have I to do with it?" Then if our people expect to hear something that concerns themselves, they will be apt to turn out.

We are pleased to learn that Prof. W. N. Perkins of Ohio will give a concert in the Baptist Church on Friday evening of next week. He has given several concerts in St. Paul, St. Anthony and Minneapolis, and always with the most complete success. He is considered one of the best teachers of vocal music that has ever been in Minnesota, and we are glad to hear that he will commence a term here if sufficient encouragement is given. Mr. Bowman of St. Anthony, who is considered a great prodigy on the piano, will assist the Professor at his concert here.

Queen Victoria, it is reported, is about to abdicate the British throne in favor of the Prince of Wales, who will assume the crown as Edward the VII.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I.

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864.

NUMBER 24.

"Little Nellie Williams" is a heroine. She is only in her fifteenth year; and yet she is editress, publisher and compositor of the "Penfield Extra," a neat little weekly paper sent us from Penfield, N. Y. Price fifty cents a year. Nellie sends us a beautiful likeness of herself, which she will forward to any address, post paid, on receipt of ten cents, or three pictures for twenty-five cents. We hope she is a good temperance and anti-slavery girl; and that she may live to publish a paper as large as the New York Tribune.

The Legislature adjourned on Friday of last week. They have had a good time for themselves during the sixty days, at the public expense, and now they may have a good time at home at their own expense. Among the acts they have passed is one increasing the salaries of most of the State officers, which are as follows:

Governor's salary \$2,000; Assistant Secretary \$800, to which is added \$200 for his services as allotment clerk, and \$100 as clerk of the Attorney General; Adjutant General's salary \$1,200; and two clerks at \$800 each, with \$500 to Adjutant General for extra services for 1863.

The rebels say the Union army is pressing on them upon every hand. The present campaign is the crisis of the war, and if they are beaten now they are beaten forever.

The shelling of Charleston is still progressing.

The Railroad Lands advertised in another column we hope will find purchasers. We want to see this whole country settled up as fast as possible, and the agents of the Railroad cannot make too much effort to this end.

A correspondent writing from Fort Abercrombie says that nearly a hundred Indians arrived there on the 4th from Pembina.

The New Hampshire election has gone Republican by four thousand majority.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.

A soldier, whose home is in Anoka, sends us the following in respect to the erection of a new school house in our town. It would be well for us if others had as much public spirit as he: "I believe there has been some talk in Anoka about building a new school house, suitable for a graded school. If this matter is progressing I would like to hear about it. I have but little property, but I am willing that should be taxed to the full extent of the law for building such a house, and in addition, I would give twenty-five dollars payable as the work on the house goes on. And if I am not very much mistaken, there are several young men who make their home in Anoka who would freely give something in addition to their tax for this object. I think if those having families would take hold of this thing with energy, a house would soon be built."

For the Anoka Star.
WIFE FOR "B. N."

If "B. N.," who advertises "Wife Wanted," is very anxious, I know of one that may perhaps answer his purpose, which he can secure at a fair rate. She was married to her present husband last fall, but they couldn't agree, and he has enlisted for the purpose of getting out of her way, and to raise money enough to get a divorce; consequently, "B. N." can get her without much trouble provided she takes a fancy to him. She has some good points, and in conversation frequently quotes detached portions of Scripture, particularly when she gets her "dander up." If a wife is what he wants, here is one.

Address, ANOTHERCROSS, Star Office.

"Stormy March" has brought us a good snow at last. It beats anything of the kind we have had the past winter. Sleighs and teams are out lively. Hearts are filled with cheer; rivers and streams will rise, and mill wheels will turn with increased momentum.

Richard Chute Esq., of St. Anthony, says the Atlas has discovered a substitute for either wool or cotton. It is a species of nettle, growing wild in the Big Woods, which can be cultivated to any extent.

Peterson for April is received.

RIVER OPENING FAST.—The telegraph operator at Reed's Landing announced Thursday evening that the river was open from that place to Winona, and also stated that a boat was to leave there for Winona the next morning. The ice at La Crosse still held fast, but was too rotten to hold up foot passengers.

Every indication seems to promise an early opening of navigation, the ice here being loosened from the shores and melting away every day.—[Pioneer.]

SPEECH ON IMMIGRATION.

BY HON. IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

On Saturday, Feb. 28th, Hon. Ignatius Donnelly made a speech in Committee of the Whole, in the House of Representatives, upon a bill introduced by him for the creation of a National Bureau of Immigration. It is an important matter to our people, but we have only space for brief extracts:

More than one-half the territorial area of the United States yet remain undisposed of and in the hands of the Government—the total area in acres being 1,879,146,240; while the portion undisposed of is 964,901,625 acres, or in round numbers, one billion acres. Hence, if we consider the mere transfer to individuals of the title to the public lands, the work of settlement is not yet half completed; but if we recollect also the extremely sparse character of the population in extensive regions where the Government has parceled with the title to its lands, we shall find that we have as yet but entered upon the threshold of a vast and almost illimitable field of development. It is estimated that the State of Massachusetts possesses 158 inhabitants to the square mile; while the northwestern States—including Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas—have but 10.92 inhabitants to the square mile. The difference then, between 10.92 and 158, represents the margin of expansion yet open even in the comparatively settled country. We have now a total population of 21,445,080. Should we attain a rate of density equal to that of Europe, our total population would be 218,186,000, or seven times our present numbers!

It is therefore apparent, Mr. Chairman, while one-half of our territorial area yet remains undisposed of, and while our present population is capable of sevenfold increase before reaching European density, that every means should be taken by the Government to add to the natural and ordinary growth of our population.

A paper has lately been read before the London Farmers' Club, recommending English farmers to abandon altogether the raising of grain, and confine themselves to the raising of stock, on the ground that the English climate is not adapted to the cereals, which require the hot, dry climate of the inter-continental plains.

When it is recollected that one of the leading grain houses of England (see address of Thomas Whitney, Esq., before the Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, page 22), estimates the amount of wheat necessary for the support of the wheat consuming population of Europe at one billion bushels annually, it is easy to estimate the effect which this steady diminution of the amount of wheat raised in Europe must have upon those regions of our own country especially adapted for the growth of that cereal.

It cannot be lost sight of that considerations of climate, soil, geographical location, override all the efforts of human energy and industry. New

England, by the census returns of 1860, raises wheat enough to feed her own people three weeks; and new York sufficient for six months; while Pennsylvania, after feeding her own population, possesses no surplus, and Ohio but three million bushels. In ten years the wheat crop of these States has decreased 6,500,000 bushels. (See report of Chicago Ship Canal Convention, page 86.)

Steadily the seat of empire of this wonderful cereal is being transferred northward. Gradually, imperceptibly, and by the force of powerful natural laws, new regions of country are rising into the first consequence as the bread producing regions of the world. During the ten years in which the Eastern States diminished their wheat crop 5,500,000 bushels, the Northwest increased its wheat crop 55,000,000!

In no other locality is this startling growth more strikingly displayed than in the State which I have the honor in part to represent—Minnesota. In 1858 that State was an importer, to a large extent, of flour, beef, pork, &c., to supply the wants of her own people. In 1860 her entire crop of grain and potatoes was 14,693,517 bushels; her entire crop of wheat was 5,101,432 bushels—nearly five times greater than the wheat crop of all the New England States, possessing six times her population! There has never been in the history of the human family, so stupendous a growth as this. In one year, from 1859 to 1860, the breadth of wheat sown in the State increased 85 per cent., and the amount of crop 114 per cent!

Can we be blind to the great lessons taught by these facts? Can we shut our eyes to the fact that the advance of civilization and the crowding together of population turn the labor of man from agriculture to manufactures and commerce, and that these non-producers of food are steadily increasing in number both in our own country and in Europe, and that with their growth there is a corresponding increase in the whole number of the human family? Who shall feed these increased millions? Where shall the food which is to sustain them be raised? The statistics which I have given answer this question so far as our land is concerned.

What are the requirements for the growth of wheat? An English writer has answered the question: "The possession of extensive fertile plains, a favorable climate, a moderate but not dense population, a convenient access to the sea, or facilities of transport by great rivers."

All these we have in the Northwest; joined to a dryness and coolness of the atmosphere, which bring to the highest physical development, every form of life subjected to its operation.

There is one significant fact which stands out with great distinctness; it is this, that immigration, following its instincts, is pointing its column steadily toward the great Northwest. The ratio of increase of the whole nation from 1850 to 1860, was but 35.1 per cent.; that of the West 68.25 per cent.; that of Wisconsin 150 per cent.; that of Minnesota 276.1 per cent.

Here, then, we have the elements of this great question:

1. An increase in Europe and in our own country of the non-producers of food.
2. A decrease of the cereal crop in the now settled regions of the earth.
3. The possession of our inter-continental prairies of the great grain producing region on the globe, lacking only hands to bring its incalculable riches to the light.
4. The existence in Europe of vast multitudes, enterprising, intelligent, industrious; eager to cross the Atlantic, and press forward in the footsteps of their brethren to the West and Northwest.

Shall we not lend the sanction of this Government to their migration? Shall not this Government, so greatly to be benefited by their coming, extend to them a helping hand, watch over them in their transit, care for them on their arrival, and facilitate their movements to the new lands of the West? All the evidences go to show that the immigration during the next decade will be greater than ever before known. It is not to be forgotten that the immigration between 1850 and 1860 was more than one half the total immigration since 1790.

With the blessing of Almighty God the result of this war cannot but be universal liberty and unending peace and prosperity throughout the land; and when those ends are attained the laborious populations of Europe will literally swarm to our shores.

Nor is this question without considerations which appeal directly to our selfish instincts. Hon. Robert J. Walker, in an article in the Continental Monthly, has shown that if we compute the annual immigration for the next ten years at the same rate as during the decade from 1850 to 1860, that is to say at 26,000 per annum, and estimate the value of the labor of each immigrant at thirty three cents per day, it would give us a grand total in ten years of \$1,430,000,000.

Throw wide the doors to emigration, encourage it, facilitate it, and in twenty years the results of the labors of the immigrants and their children will add to the wealth of the country a sum sufficient to pay the entire debt created by this war.

The bill I have introduced provides for the creation of a Bureau of Immigration for three things:

1. To faithfully execute the laws heretofore enacted by Congress for the protection of immigrants crossing the ocean.
2. To facilitate their movement to their destinations after landing by furnishing them every necessary information and protecting them from fraud and imposition.
3. To superintend the disbursement of any sum appropriated by Congress or by any State Legislature to encourage immigration.

The Bureau when established will be able to collect information and suggest measures which may guide subsequent legislation. I have hesitated to ask that Congress should advance any large sum of money to aid immigration, although such would seem to be the view of the President. I have therefore provided that States might place in the hands of the Commissioner funds to be used for that purpose, the immigration thereby obtained to go to such State. I am quite convinced that some of our western States will take advantage of the machinery of the bureau to increase their population, while the money advanced might be in the nature of loans to the immigrants; secured in such ways as would insure its return in the majority of cases.

Since reading Mr. Donnelly's speech it strikes us that every town in the West should be alive on the subject. Our own town especially should appreciate the importance of receiving accessions to its numbers and to its capital. To promote this end an Immigration Committee should be appointed whose purpose it should be to advertise the advantages and facilities of this place and general vicinity, and throw out such encouragements as the real attractions here will justify. Who will move in this matter?—Ep.

EFFECT OF SHERMAN'S MARCH.

From the Atlanta Appeal.

A gentleman who was with Polk's command when it fell back from Morton and left Meridian on the 11th, brings us sorrowful intelligence of the ravages committed by Sherman in his march through Mississippi. He is carrying out his threat in his late Memphis speech, that he would make the people feel his power. Raymond, Clinton, all of Jackson except the public buildings, Brandon, and even the little village of Morton, were given to the flames. On the route many dwellings and all the outhouses and farming utensils were destroyed. He desires to make the people dependent, with a view to make submission to the military government he proposes to establish, a necessity. The Yankees burned about ninety stores and vacant houses in Jackson. General Wirt Adams came upon and destroyed about fifty wagons, killing mules and drivers with pistols.

LOCAL PAPER.—The Boston Journal remarks: "Not one tenth part of the local news which transpires in any country town finds its way into a city paper; and he who takes the latter, to the exclusion of his town or county papers, does not fulfil his duty as a citizen. Such a man is not worthy to fill a town office, for he certainly lacks local pride."

"Punch" thinks the last language spoken on earth will probably be the Finish.

Hon. Mr. Donnelly has our thanks for valuable public documents.

ADVERTISING RATES.	
Twelve lines or less make one square.	
One column, one year.	\$50 00
Half column, one year.	30 00
Quarter column, one year.	18 00
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year.	6 00
One square one week.	75
Each additional week.	25
Legal advertisements at St. Paul rates.	
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.	

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and their with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

DEATH OF THOMAS STARR KING.—A dispatch from San Francisco announces the death of Rev. T. Starr King, which took place in that city on the 4th instant. His disease was diphtheria. This sudden and unexpected death at once surprised and saddened the whole community. Business was nearly suspended; the courts adjourned, public offices were closed, the flags on every flag staff were at half mast, including those on every church that ever raised a flag. It is universally conceded that no man had done so much as he towards making California loyal, while his untiring zeal in forwarding every benevolent enterprise made him generally beloved.

—Mrs. Frances D. Gage, in a recent address on the condition of the contrabands on the sea cotton islands of South Carolina, said that when she went there in 1862, they "neither used profane language nor got drunk—these immoralities being confined to the military officers—but since the white man was introduced and the intercourse between the two races had extended and become common, the contraband had arrived at a remarkable state of accomplishment in the gentlemanly qualifications of swearing and drinking whisky."

—The Whisky Bill is at last disposed of in Congress. A tax of sixty cents a gallon is put on all liquors distilled and sold, or removed for consumption or sale previous to July 1st. It does not tax any domestic spirits on hand. The President has signed the Bill.

—The ancient Greeks buried their dead in jars. Hence the origin of the expression, "he has gone to pot."

—Advertising is the oil which wise tradesmen put into their lamps, and which foolish ones neglect to use.

—A Newbern letter of the 1st states that Jeff. Davis has suppressed the Raleigh Standard, thus increasing the surety of its editor's election as Governor next fall.

—If Brigham Young should lose one of his sixty wives, would he be a widower? Not enough to hurt much, we should say.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services and preaching every Tuesday evening commencing at 7 o'clock; likewise every second and fourth Sunday evenings in each month, at 7 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, preaching at 10 A. M., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 P. M. A short discourse at 7 P. M., followed by prayer meeting.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. A. K. Packard, Pastor. Worship and preaching Sabbath morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath school at the close of the morning services. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting Sabbath evenings in union with the Baptist church, at 7 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow evening will be at the Congregationalist church.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Annual Taxes for 1864.

The attention of tax payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes. By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license, or tax on or before the first day of May in each year, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the district where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to any tax license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fraudulent list, or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information, will be furnished by J. H. MORRISON, Assistant Assessor for the 1st Division, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the first Monday of May, at his office, in Anoka.

Now, therefore, the subscriber will sell the premises above described to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House, at Anoka, in said county of Anoka, State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to said licenses for the purpose aforesaid; the sale will be made subject to all taxes thereon, and will, if necessary, be made in separate lots.

JOHN B. ALLEN, Administrator.
Anoka, Minn., Feb. 29, 1864.

MISCELLANY.

Progress.

BY E. C. HARTLEY, LONDON, ENGL.

Brave Progress stands in the far-off glare,
Like a giant of old,
His weary arms to his work made bare,
As he mows ships in the morning air,
With restless heart and bold.

No tiller he, but a son of toil,
For the world's his workshop wide;
He hath many a tyrant's will to foil,
And he bursts like a thread the coil
Of everlasting pride.

He works with the printer's busy hand—
His greatest aid is there;
His steamers travel the fair, broad land,
His thought-wires quiver from strand to strand,
His generous words to hear.

He long hath wrestled with rampant wrong,
He hath kept his spirit at bay;
He giveth bread to the eager throng,
And his stalwart arms grow aye more strong,
And his face more weak each day.

He stands in arms for the cause of right,
His tread's like a stormy sea;
And he scans the vanguard of the tyrant's might,
For Progress hath truth for his lantern bright,
And he saith to the slave "Be free!"

There still is much that is left undone;
Be brave Progress, onward still!
There's power in the hand that holds the golden sun,
There's many a homestead, outcast one,
To teach, and clothe, and fill.

There's many a slave in a galling chain
To blight earth's greenest sod;
But the ocean is sealed of a nation's hand,
For Progress warreth with might and main,
And shall be blessed of God.

—Herald of Progress.

For the Anoka Star.

Cooking—No 5.

Of the various departments of the culinary art, none is more important than bread making. Bread is called the staff of life. It forms a large part of the diet of civilized man in all climates. The table, however rich in meats and pastry, is incomplete without this adjunct. Good bread is an article adapted to nearly all ages and all conditions of the stomach; and any one not a born and bred glutton can make of it a palatable and satisfactory meal.

Dr. Graham used to say, "none but a wife, a mother, or a sister ought to make bread." I have known ladies, whose wealth placed them far above the necessity for labor, who invariably mixed and moulded the family bread.

How little do we understand of the relation between good bread, and good health, and good temper. Were I given to speculations, I might enter into a calculation of the probable mischiefs that would follow as sequels to a batch of poor bread; how much dyspepsia, headache, fretfulness and despondency; how many hard thoughts and sharp words; and how these evils would multiply and extend themselves, like the undulations from a disturbed point on the surface of a placid lake. And then there is the possibility that some of this taint may be transmitted to succeeding generations, who may suffer, as we are said to be now suffering the consequences of an imprudent meal taken ages ago, by a mother notorious in the world's history. Pardon this invidious allusion to the dead. I give it as my opinion that very much physical suffering can be legitimately traced to the poor quality of this one article of food; and further, that many of the sad, gloomy views of human nature and the great hereafter are attributable to the same cause. It is your shivelled, sal-low skinned dyspeptics who are oftenest complaining of "inbred depravity." But this is trespassing upon theological ground, so I will come back to the process of bread making.

Chemistry teaches that wheat meal consists of certain proportions of starch, gluten, sugar, bran, &c. Supposing a quantity of this flour to be mixed with water and yeast according to the directions in my last article; the batter soon begins to rise, as cooks call it; or vinous fermentation commences, as chemists would designate the process. The sugar, which is composed of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, is acted upon by the yeast, and converted into alcohol and carbonic acid gas. This gas, entangled and confined by the glutinous and other cohesive matter, gives the bread its lightness. The nice point for cooks to determine is, when to arrest this process. If it continues too long, the dough sours, or in scientific language, acetous fermentation ensues. My practice is to watch carefully, and just as the batter begins to fall or sink in places add the desired quantity of flour and water, and knead it thoroughly. Saleratus and soda will neutralize the acidity, but can never restore sweetness to the bread. The alcohol and carbonic acid gas are dissipated by the heat of the oven. This bread should not be eaten until it is thoroughly cooled.

Graham, in his "Science of Human Life," says, "Happy are they who can make good, light, and sweet bread without molasses, without suffering the least degree of acetous fermentation to take place, and without employing soda, saleratus, or any other form of alkali."

GRAHAM BREAD

Is made of unbolted wheat meal, using sponge the same as for fine flour, only it should not be moulded until ready for the pans. Stir it thick and let it rise; then mould it lightly and let it rise, as in the case of white bread, until ready for the oven. Not being as stiff as fine flour bread, it requires a little longer baking. The cook should bear in mind that dough from unbolted meal will rise more rapidly than from fine flour, and consequently be more apt to sour. Great care should therefore be taken in making this kind of bread.

KATY COOK

THE COMING CRISIS.

"Appearances are often deceitful," says the "old saw." The present financial aspect of the country affords a striking illustration of this truism. The trade of our cities is enormous; transportation lines are unable to handle the immense freight brought them for conveyance. Fortunes are being made in a day everywhere over the land. The country is full of money, and the prices of all articles of traffic or consumption are greatly above anything seen since the war of 1812. The great sea of trade seems as calm and untroubled as the sea of commerce, and though people of intelligence have a dim foreboding that there is trouble in the future, the storm seems afar off, and creates no uneasiness. But the day when it may burst upon us may not be so distant after all, and even if distant it is none the less sure to come unless some fortuitous circumstance shall avert the force of the whirlwind.

Every man in the nation, poor or rich, holds an intimate relation with the "commercial world." A great financial and business revolution affects all, and when the government demands, for which mills, factories, foundries and shops, are running to their utmost extent are withdrawn, and the great amount of business which has been by such demands turned from its legitimate into unnatural channels, shall be again forced back into a narrower line, or stopped entirely, there must come financial suffering and ruin. The "days of Shoddy" cannot always last. When the heads of the government finance are free to avow this, it is not time that the people heard and heeded the warning!

Mr. McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, has issued a circular to the banks organized under the new national system, in which he thus fairly presents the case. His words should be remembered. He says:

"Bear constantly in mind, although the loyal States appear superficially to be in a prosperous condition, that such is not the fact. That while the government is engaged in the suppression of a rebellion of unexampled fierceness and magnitude, and is constantly draining the country of its laboring and producing population, and diverting its mechanical industry from works of permanent value to the construction of implements of warfare; while cities are crowded and the country is to the same extent depleted, and waste and extravagance prevail as they never before prevailed in the United States, the nation, whatever may be the external indications, is not prospering. The war in which we are involved is a stern necessity, and must be prosecuted for the preservation of the Government, no matter what may be its cost; but the country will unquestionably be the poorer every day it is continued. The seeming prosperity of the loyal States is owing mainly to the large expenditures of the Government and the redundant currency which these expenditures seem to render necessary. Keep these facts constantly in mind and manage the affairs of your respective banks with a perfect consciousness that the apparent prosperity will be proved to be unreal when the war is closed, if not before, and be prepared, by careful management of the trust committed to you, to help to save the nation from a financial collapse, instead of lending your influence to make it more certain and more severe."

It may be true, we think it is, that the well to do farmers—that is, those who are free from debt, own the land they till, the stock they feed, and the teams they work, will be less affected by such revulsion than any other class of men. But how great a proportion of the farmers of the West are thus happily situated? To those who are not we are going to read no prosy lecture upon economy, for we well know that no people under the sun indulge in so few of the extravagancies of life as the farmers. Their wants and expenditures are both few. All we have to say is, make hay while the sun shines. Grow the best possible crops and those that pay best. Keep posted in the markets and prospects; endeavor to sell to the best possible advantage. Take no money

but Treasury notes, so far as practicable. Pay all indebtedness as rapidly as circumstances will allow. Collect all that is due you and be careful in your investments. In short, sail close to the shore and keep a good lookout.—[Prairie Farmer.

BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

Our investigations go to show that the roaring waves and the mightiest billows of the ocean repose, not upon hard and troubled beds, but upon cushions of still water; that everywhere at the bottom of the deep sea the solid ribs of the earth are protected, as with a garment, from the abrading action of its currents; that the cradle of its restless waves is lined by a stratum of water at rest, or so nearly at rest that it can neither wear nor move the lightest bit of drift that once lodges there. The uniform appearance of these microscopic shells, and the almost total absence among them of any sediment from the sea or foreign matter, suggest most forcibly the idea of perfect repose at the bottom of the deep sea. Some of the specimens are as pure and as free from sea-sand as the fresh-fallen snow flake is from the dust of the earth.

Indeed, these soundings almost prove that the sea, like the snow-cloud with its flakes in a calm, is always letting fall from its bed showers of these minute shells; and we may readily imagine that the wrecks which strew its bottom are, in the process of ages, hidden under this fleecy covering, presenting the rounded appearance which is seen over the body of the traveler who has perished in the snow-storm. The ocean, especially within and near tropics, swarms with life. The remains of its myriads of moving things are conveyed by currents, and scattered and lodged in the course of time all over its bottom. This process continued for ages, has covered the depths of the ocean as with a mantle, consisting of organisms as delicate as hair-roses, and as light in the water as down in the air.—[All the Year Round.

LANGUAGE.

The English language must appear fearfully and wonderfully made to a foreigner. One of them looking at a picture of a number of vessels, said: "See what a flock of ships!"

He was told that a flock of ships was called a fleet, but that a flock of sheep was called a flock. And it was added for his guidance in mastering the intricacies of our language that "a flock of girls is called a bevy, that a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, and a host of porpoises is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of boys is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is called a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of robbers is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of worshippers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd, and a crowd of gentlemen is called elite, and the elite of the city's thieves and rascals are called roughs, and the miscellaneous crowd of the city folks is called a community or the public, according as they are spoken of by the religious community or the secular public.

POTATOES.

The potato originated in South America, where it still grows wild. It was first brought to public notice about the year 1600. Almost everywhere its introduction met with opposition. The French, especially, were prejudiced against it and would not receive it for general culture, till a time of scarcity, during the revolution, fastened it upon them. Switzerland first grew potatoes in 1730. The old men of New England tell us that their fathers thought so little of the potato that two bushels were considered a large supply for the winter use of a family. Beans and turnips were used more freely then. The use of potatoes is now almost universal. It is found alike upon the tables of the princely and in the hovels of the poor. As an article of diet, we have the opinions of scientific men that it is unsurpassed even by bread. Prof. Shepherd of Amherst once said the potato contained every element necessary to produce a perfect Irishman. Workingmen usually love potatoes. This root has adapted itself to almost every soil and climate. A cool, wet season is not favorable to its growth.

—The changes in currency and high tariff on salt have given a new impetus to its manufacture in the West. In the Saginaw Valley, Michigan, where in 1863 no salt was made, they now manufacture 1,500,000 barrels per annum.

HOW THE SOLDIERS SLEEP.

You would, I think, wonder to see men lie right down in the dusty road, under the full noon sun of Tennessee or Alabama, and fall asleep in a minute. I have passed hundreds of such sleepers, a dry spot is a good mattress; the flap of a blanket quite a downy pillow. You would wonder, I think, to see a whole army corps, as I have, without a shred of a tent to bless themselves with, lying anywhere and everywhere in all night rain, and not a growl or a grumble. I was curious to see whether the pluck and good nature were washed out of them, and so I made my way out of the snug, dry quarters I am ashamed to say I occupied, at five in the morning, to see what water had done with them. Nothing! Each soaked blanket hatched out as jolly a fellow as you would wish to see—nuddy, dripping, half-floated, forth they came, wringing themselves out as they went, with the look of a troop of "wet down" roosters in a full rain storm, plumage at half-mast, but hearts trumps every time. If they swore—and some of them did—it was with a laugh. The sleepy fires were stirred up, then came the coffee, and they were as good as new. "Blood is thicker than water."—B. F. TAYLOR.

THE LIBBY PRISON.

A letter from a prisoner in Libby Prison, published in the Pittsburgh Chronicle, says:

The basement of the building is divided off into cells, or dungeons, more properly speaking. The dungeons are used to confine officers who in the least break the prison rules, such as asking for more food, looking out of the prison windows, talking to the guard, attempting to escape, &c. An officer who had been confined there three weeks invariably comes out with his shoes and clothes muddy, and has altogether more the appearance of a corpse than a living man. A part of the basement is used as a slave pen, and every day we can hear the cries of the poor creatures as they are brought to be whipped by their worse than savage masters. A few days ago five women were given one hundred lashes each for selling bread to our soldiers as they were marching through the streets of the city on their way to Danville. At the present time there are twelve thousand Union soldiers in this city as prisoners.

A WESTERN DESCRIPTION OF WAITING.

A group of splendid ones on the floor, and lovingly waited. The gents encircle their partners' waists with one arm. The ladies and gentlemen closely face to face. They are very erect, and lean a little back. The ladies lean a little forward. (Music.) Now all wheel and whirl, circle and curl. Feet and heel of gents go rip rap, rip rap, rip. Ladies' feet go tippity tip, tippity tip, tip. Then all go rippity, rippity, shippity, shippity, skippity, hopity, jumpity, jumpity thump. Ladies fly off by centrifugal momentum. Gents pull ladies hard and close. They reel, swing, slide, look tender, look silly, look dizzy. Feet fly, tresses fly, hoops fly, carresses fly, all fly. It looks tuggity, huggity, pullity, squeezeity, rubbity rip.

The men are like a cross between steelyards and "limber jacks," beetles and jointed X's. The maidens tuck down their chins very low, or raise them up exceedingly high. Some smile, some giggle and frown, some sneer, and all sweat freely. The ladies' faces are brought against those of the men, or into their bosoms, breast against breast, nose against nose, toes against toes. Now they are again making a sound like georgy porgy, deery peery, dilly dilly, coochoy poachy. "This dance is not much, but the extras are glorious. If men were women there would be no such dancing. But they are only men, and so the thing goes on by women's love of it."

MORMON SPLIT.—There is a serious schism in the Mormon ranks. The secessionists declare against polygamy and content themselves with one wife, at least one at a time. An organization founded on this idea has been formed in Cincinnati, under the leadership of Joseph Smith Jr., and Israel L. Rogers. They say that they have missionaries operating in Brigham Young's dominions, who are very successful in making converts. Their present rendezvous is in the vicinity of Chicago, but they have purchased thirty thousand acres of land in Missouri, where they intend to settle when the war is over, and build up a city for the habitation of the faithful.

A PROFITABLE FARM.—A. C. Fulton, of Davenport, Iowa, states in the Prairie Farmer, that the gross receipts from his farm of sixty-two acres last year amounted to \$18,111! The net profit, after deducting all expenses, was \$7,005! Twenty acres were put in wheat and corn, the remainder in onions, potatoes, sorghum, &c. It was the onion crop, undoubtedly, which afforded such immense profits. This is certainly a whopper—either the profits or the statement.

VALUE OF A SCRAP BOOK.

Every one who takes a paper which he in the least appreciates, will often regret to see a number thrown aside for waste paper which contains some interesting and important articles. A good way to preserve these is in a scrap book. One who has never been accustomed thus to preserve short articles, can hardly estimate the pleasure it affords to sit down and turn over the pleasant, familiar pages. Here a choice piece of poetry meets the eye, which you remember you were so glad to see in the paper, but which would long since have been lost had it not been for your scrap book. There is a witty anecdote—it does you good to laugh over it though it be the twentieth time. Next is a valuable recipe you had almost forgotten, and which you have found just in time to save you much perplexity. There is a sweet little story, the memory of which has cheered and encouraged you many a time when almost ready to despair under the pressure of life's cares and trials. Indeed, you can hardly take up a single paper without perusing. Just glance over the sheet before you, and see how many valuable items it contains that would be of service to you a hundred times in life. A choice thought is far more precious than a bit of glittering gold. Hoard with care the precious gems, and see at the close of the year what a rich treasure you have accumulated.

NOVEL HORSEMANSHIP.

Mr. Rockwell, of Boston, gave a novel exhibition on the Common, in that city recently. He caused two horses, which were harnessed to a buggy, to be divested of bridles, breechings, traces and reins, and, with a long whip in hand, took his seat on the carriage, and commenced driving about with absolutely no other means of control over the animals than we have described. The operation of going in a straight direction, turning, shoring, backing and halting, were all performed in rapid succession, and that, too, in a manner so admirable as to command the unqualified praise of the bystanders. Next came the exhibition of a single horse in the same way, and with this the performance closed. The exhibition was something altogether unique and interesting, tending to show a new development of the power of man over the noblest of animals, and a new art in acquiring that power.

COMPRESSED AIR CURE.

A man in France has been cured of deafness by repeated visits to a chamber of air compressed to two atmospheres and a half. This and similar cases have attracted the attention of French physicians, some of whom state that catarrh, asthma, and other diseases of the respiratory organs, can thus be removed. In a group, the compressed air forces down the forming membrane; and in disorders arising from weakness and the large amount of oxygen contained therein arterializes the blood and enables the vital powers to gather strength. We believe a progressive and scientific physician of this city has given compressed air baths, for similar difficulties, with some success.

—The 1st of April next has been selected by the rebel Congress as the day upon which one-third of the value of the outstanding Confederate currency is to be repudiated. Those who do not compulsorily invest their worthless shillings into equally worthless bonds by that time, will suffer as a penalty the loss of thirty-three and one-third per cent. on the money on hand. There must have been a grim irony intended to be conveyed by the rebel Congress when it fixed that time for the work of repudiation to begin. April is properly the anniversary of the rebel Confederacy.

—If you wish to drive a cut nail into a seasoned oak timber, and not have it break or bend, just have a small quantity of oil near by and dip the nail before driving, and it will never fail to go. In mending carts and plows this is of great advantage, for they are generally made mostly of oak wood. In straightening old nails before using, let it be done on wood, and with easy blows. If done on iron they will be sure to break.

Hard soap is said to be better than oil to use in driving cut nails.

—Wooden weddings are taking the place of tin weddings. The Utica Herald states that one came off there recently, at which the gifts were water-pails, cradles, clothes-pins, boot-jacks, wash-tubs and rolling-pins, potato-mashers and rat-traps, beef-steak maulers and matches, sugar-boxes and wash-boards, wooden trumpets and jumping jacks, wooden shoes and cord wood, &c.

—The prospect now in Memphis is that at the ensuing elections the emancipation ticket will prevail over all opposition. The Union men are going to make an effort to accomplish that end at last.

—Rev. M. D. Conway has accepted for six months, a unanimous invitation to the pulpit of South Place Chapel, London, lately under the charge of W. J. Cox, M. P.

—Mazzini has been indicted at Paris as an accomplice in the recent so-called plot against Napoleon.

RAILROAD TO ANOKA!

JUMP on the Cars and take a ride to St. Paul, and while there, go to the

CHEAP CASH STORE,

And buy your

Dry Goods.

We are selling

MERINOES,

EMPERESS CLOTHS,

REPS,

And all our WINTER DRESS GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

Now is the time for Bargains, and if you want a

LADY'S CLOAK,

that is the place to buy one, for we are selling cheap to close out the stock.

For Balmoral Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, and everything else, go to

THE CHEAP CASH STORE,

Next door to the Northwestern Express Office, No. 218 Third Street.

15-ly

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

RAILROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

THE first division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company now offers for sale all the Lands in the Counties of—

ANOKA, FREEBURN, ISANTI, HENNEPIN,

AND WRIGHT,

in tracts of 20, 40, or 160 acres and upwards. They will be sold for Cash, for the Bonds of the Company at par, or on credit.

These lands are EXEMPT FROM TAXATION until sold and conveyed by the Company.

To actual settlers they will be sold upon advantageous terms.

For further particulars apply to

Geo. L. BECKER, Land Commissioner at St. Paul,

J. C. FROST, Agent of the Company at Anoka.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

F. O. WILDER & CO.,

Dealers in Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Cabinet Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books, Piano Stools, &c. &c. &c.

No. 122 THIRD ST., CORNER ST. PETER ST., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Agents for the celebrated A. M. McPhail & Co.'s Star and Grand Scale Pianos, ALSO, THE PARLOR GEM.

Mr. WILDER is a Piano maker, and has been in the business over twenty years, and will sell none but First Class Instruments. Every instrument will be warranted, and all pianos sold by the firm will be kept in tune one year free of charge, if within a reasonable distance.

227 Pianos and Melodeons tuned and repaired. Lessons given on the Piano and Melodeon. St. Paul, December 12, 1893. 15-ly.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions

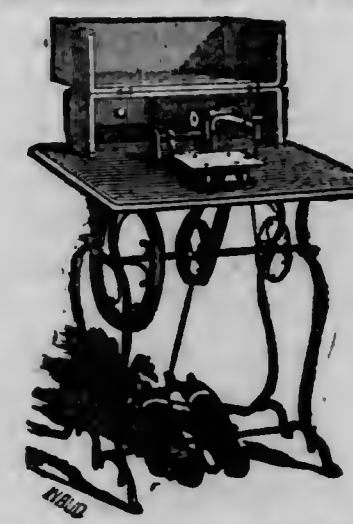
PUBLISHED AT 473 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The special object and aim in the publication of this magazine is to present Judicious, Reliable, and Practical Information in all matters pertaining to ladies and children's dress. Information of the greatest possible importance to Milliners, Dress-makers, and every lady who wish to know the prevailing modes in New York and Paris.

To all enterprising ladies, and industrious mothers, we shall endeavor to furnish many useful and practical suggestions in relation to the proper combination of colors, choosing materials, including cutting and making dresses, and children's clothes, which of necessity must occur in a much larger portion of a woman's time, when no reliable authority is at hand to be consulted—suggestions which cannot fail to prove a source of much gratification, economy, personal refinement, and home comfort.

Do not fail to bear in mind that we furnish, in value, during the year, more than \$3 in full-size patterns alone; while in plates, engravings, valuable information on fashions, more than can be secured in any other of the other fashion magazines put together, and yet the yearly subscription being only \$1, with the extra fifty cents worth of full-size patterns sent as a premium, makes the yearly subscription to cost really only fifty cents, independent of the Carte de Visite. Do not fail to subscribe for the Mirror. If you wish to secure it promptly as it is sent in advance to subscribers.

WHEELER & WILSON'S



SEWING MACHINES—

Merit Alone Makes a Sewing Machine. VALUABLE.

The people are perceiving that Glowing Representations ARE NOT MERIT.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only sewing Machines of known practical utility. THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE.

BLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession.

There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the LOCK STITCH.

The WHEELER & WILSON Machines are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED. 227 AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. All persons owning Wheeler & Wilson Machines can have them properly adjusted, repaired, or changed, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON Rooms, in the Greenleaf Block, No. 264 Third Street, St. Paul, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, September 6th, 1893.

HO! FOR A RIDE!

Cheap, pleasant and quick!

to St. Paul, via

Saint Paul and Pacific R. R.

Immense Stock

OF SEASONABLE GOODS,

to be closed out at

A BARGAIN!

to make room for Spring Stock, at

CATHCART & CO.'S

132 Third Street, St. Paul.

Their stock is very large, and must be reduced

consisting in part of,

Clothes,

Casimere,

Shawls,

Flannels,

Blankets

Dress Goods,

seasonable and very beautiful. Also a full as-

ortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and

and other Goods, at their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known

us and patronized us for the last twelve

years, we are grateful, but while we

are proud to be classed among

THE OLD SETTLERS,

we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among

the "old fogies."

GOLD IS ADVANCING,

And Dry Goods will certainly be higher. But

for the next FIFTY DAYS we shall sell

without regard to the market.

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1863.

11y

NEW STORE,

New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end

of the Bridge formerly occupied as a

Match Factory, where they will keep

constantly on hand a good assortment

of staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Which will be sold at very low figures

for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if

not return them, and your money will be refund-

ed. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for

goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the

highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 15th, 1863.

TAILORING.

A NEW Tailoring Establishment is just opened

in Wm. H. Cook's Picture Gallery. This is to in-

form the citizens of Anoka that the subscriber

is prepared to do any work for them in the way

of Cutting, Making and Repairing Clothing, at

reasonably low rates. Produce, wood, &c. taken

in payment. DAVID E. GOULDING,

8-ly

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING HOUSE,

(Established in 1856.)

MATHER & CO., Proprietors,

335 Broadway, New York.

POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

WEEK DAYS--From 7 o'clock a. m. to 7 p. m.

SUNDAYS--From 12 m. to 1 p. m.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail--Leaves daily, except Sundays;

closes at 1 o'clock p. m.

Northern Mail--Leaves Anoka for Crow Wing

daily, except Sundays; closes 9:30 a. m.

Princeton Mail--For Princeton, Cambridge and

Brunswick, leaves Anoka on Tuesday at 7 o'clock

a. m. Arrives at Anoka on Wednesday at 8 o'clock

p. m. Mail closes half an hour before the

time of starting. G. A. JENKS,

Anoka, Aug. 31st 1861. Post Master.

BOY WANTED.

A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years of

age, is wanted at this office, to learn the Printing

Business.

FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

The greatest improvement yet in the Sewing

Machine art. A curiosity worth seeing.

Please send for circular with sample of sewing.

These Improved Machines save ONE HUNDRED

PER CENT. of thread and silk, and make the lock-

stitch alike on both sides.

They require no instruction to operate perfect-

ly, except "the printed directions."

No change in sewing from one kind of goods

to another.

And no taking apart to clean or oil.

Our NEW MANUFACTORY is now complete, with

all its machinery and tools entirely new, and is

already rapidly turning out machines, which for

beauty and perfection of finish are not surpassed

by any manufactured in the world.

N. B.--Should any Machine prove unsatisfac-

tory, it can be returned and money refunded.

Agents wanted in counties not canvassed by

our own agents.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. CO.

No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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The Leading Family Paper in America.

Consists of Sixteen Large Quarto

Pages, Weekly, price 4 cents; in

monthly parts, price 17 cents; in

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THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.

Of Popular Information, Amusement

and Domestic Economy.

The Household Journal is not edited by one

individual only, but its different departments are

conducted by various editors, so that it presents

a paper unequalled in variety of useful, entertain-

ing, and instructive contents, and one which

especially commends itself to the intelligent in

all parts of the United States and Canada. Every

week is presented, in its various departments, the

choice literary and musical entertainment.

A greater variety of reading matter is given

in the Household Journal than is to be found in

any other paper, and of a kind superior to what is

generally published, being more entertaining as

well as more useful.

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seventy-five cents worth of first class music is

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and best vocal and instrumental pieces, by the

best composers of Europe and America, all having

plentiful accompaniments, full music page size,

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The literary department is enriched with the

choice stories by the best writers, not a line be-

ing admitted but what is of a kind fit to be perused

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In Science, Art and Invention, the Household

Journal presents a complete and the newest and

private family and the workshop.

Its History and travel gives most interesting

extracts from the many narratives of intelligent

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est gems from the written and oral chorists of our

best poets and speakers, both native and foreign.

Its Chess and Draught Departments are con-

ducted by two of the most accomplished players

in this country, and challenge comparison with

those of any other paper.

Its Gardening and Horticultural Department is

edited by one of the most accomplished practical

gardeners in this country, whose article on the

"Operations for the Month," appear monthly.

The "Fashions for the Month" is compiled

monthly by one of the lady contributors to the

Household Journal, and presents a faithful reflex

of all that is new or likely to be new, in the world

of fashion.

The "Answers to Correspondents," in the

Household Journal, form one of its most useful

and attractive features; its answers to legal ques-

tions, proving of great service to all who take oc-

casional to consult its columns.

The Form of the Paper is the best adapted for

binding and which at the end of every volume

will compare favorably with the best printed

paper in the United States.

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Two dollars a year payable in advance. Clubs

supplied at \$1.50 each subscriber, with an extra

copy free for every eight subscribers. Publish-

ers, A. HATHILL & CO., No. 20 North William

street, New York.

TO PROMOTE

Good Health

USE THE

Dandelion and Wild Cherry

BITTERS.

In Pint Bottles, Price 50 Cents.

In Quart 1.00 50 Cents.

THESE BITTERS are composed of the best Roots,

Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted

to the immediate cure of all diseases produced

by an impure liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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CURE WEAKNESS.

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CURE LOST APPETITE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures

simply by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON PROPRIETOR.

Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For Sale by J. M. RANDOLPH,

Anoka.

S. B. ROBINSON, General Wholesale Agent.

Address, Chatfield, Minn.

Also for Huntington's Writing Fluid.

Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors.

Van Dusen's Worm Confections.

Van Dusen's Magical Rheum.

Allen's Condition Powders.

Tilman & Collins' Extract of Lemon.

Tilman & Collins' Leather Preservative.

Dutcher's Dead Shot for Red Bugs.

Sleeper's Fly Killer. apr 11-17

INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Company,

No. 112 & 114 Broadway New York.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.

Surplus over \$300,000.

Marine and Fire Insurance on the most favorable

terms.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

One thousand acres of land!

CHARLES J. MARTIN, Prest.

A. F. WILMARTH, Vice Prest.

J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.

CHARLES T. WOODBURY,

Agent, Anoka, Minnesota.

October 16th 1860.

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The best and cheapest in the world for Ladies!

This popular monthly magazine will be greatly

improved for 1864. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading!

Fourteen splendid steel plates!

Twelve colored Berlin work patterns!

Nine hundred wood cuts!

Twenty-four pages of music!

All this will be given for only Two Dollars a

year, or a dollar less than magazines of the class

of "Peterson."

Its thrilling tales and novelettes are the best

published anywhere. All the most popular writ-

ers are employed to write originally for "Pet-

erson." In 1864, in addition to its usual quantity

of short stories, four original copyright novel-

ettes will be given by Ann S. Stephens, Ella Rod-

man, Frank Lee Benedict, and the author of "The

Second Life."

It also publishes Fashions ahead of all others.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate,

gives bonnets, cloaks and dresses, engraved on

wood. Also a pattern, from which a dress, man-

tila, or child's dress can be cut out, without the

aid of a tailor-maker. Also, several pages of

household and other receipts.

25¢ It is the best lady's magazine in the world.

Try it for one year.

TERMS--ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year, \$2.00

Three copies, one year, 5.00

Five copies, one year, 7.50

Eight copies, one year, 10.00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, five, or eight copies make a club. To

every person getting up a club, at the above

rates, a copy of the Magazine for 1864 will be

given gratis.

Address, post-paid,

CHAS. J. PETERSON,

300 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

25¢ Spec

MISCELLANY.

There's Room for Thee and Me.

BY W. MARSH.

Who art thou traveling on life's way?
Let us companions be—
The world is wide, choose what they may,
There is room for thee and me.

Whate'er thy fortune, eras or trade,
Be it by land or sea,
The loam, the soil, or the spade—
Tis all the same to me.

What if our occupations should
Unlike each other be,
Let us be friends, for all that's good
Was given to thee and me.

The forest's shade, the songs of birds,
The streams, and lakes, and sea,
The fishes and the feathered herds,
Were sent for thee and me.

The sunny sky, the summer flowers,
Where hums the industrious bee,
The verdant hills and shady bowers,
Were made for thee and me.

Should our positions differ wide,
And wealth thy portion be,
Our paths may not be side by side,
Yet there is room for me.

With whatsoever God has given,
Let us contend be,
Whether below, or up in heaven,
There's room for thee and me.

—The Syracuse Journal says: "We have good authority for stating that Hon. William S. King, Postmaster of the House of Representatives, has become the purchaser of the Rochester Democrat and American newspaper and job printing establishment. The price to be paid is fifty thousand dollars, and Mr. King will take possession April 1st. We also understand that Augustus Maverick, Esq., formerly of the New York Times and now of the Evening Post, is to be the editor."

—The American public, and men of science everywhere will regret to learn the death of Rev. Edward Hitchcock, D. D., L. L. D., Professor in Amherst College, and President of that institution from 1845 to 1854. He died of consumption on Saturday last, at the age of seventy, having been born May 24, 1793. He had long been in feeble health, but his careful habits of life kept him up until the loss of his wife in May last appeared to affect his constitution beyond the power of rallying.

—A large number of prominent lumbermen advertise at Stevens Point, Wis., that they would five thousand men to "raft" for them this spring. The war has drawn away their laborers, and there is the prospect of a heavy freshet.

Wife Wanted

Proposals for a marriage contract will be received until the 10th of March, from any respectable ladies not more than forty-five years of age, either through the Anoka, or Chicago Post Office. All correspondence strictly confidential.

Feb. 26, 1864. Address, B. N.

CHICAGO

SEWING MACHINE CO.

OFFICE COR. LAKE AND CLARK STREET.

Over A. H. Miller's Jewelry Store.

Entrance 52, Clark Street.

WE are now introducing to the public a newly invented and recently patented Sewing Machine, the inventor of which has discarded entirely the use of cogs, and by the application of a new combination of mechanics, has accomplished results heretofore unattainable by any inventor, and produce a Machine capable of great range of work as well as the most perfect and durable, and better adapted to the wants of the community, as he has combined, to a greater extent than in any other patent,

CHEAPNESS WITH EXCELLENCE,
DURABILITY WITH SIMPLICITY,
AND NECESSARINESS OF ACTION, to a degree not approached by any other Machine. Our Machines are

Licensed by Elias Howe and Associates

And are manufactured at the well known establishment of ELIAS HOWE & CO. of CHICAGO, Ohio. Machines are put up on plain table, in half case, or all cabinet in Walnut, Mahogany and Rosewood.

Price From \$40 to \$100.

Our Machines make the "Double Loop Stitch," which is preferable for family use to the "Shuttle Stitch," or "Wheeler & Wilson's stitch," as it is sometimes called—

1. Because it is stronger and more durable.
2. Because its right or face side is incomparably handsomer than that of the lock stitch, while the reverse is fully as handsome as the reverse of that.
3. Because it is elastic, yielding or giving with the material sewed. The lock-stitch is non-elastic and non-yielding.
4. Because it is a fast stitch and will not rip, though every fourth stitch is cut. The lock-stitch will rip if once broken.
5. Because, while it is a fast stitch, it is also susceptible of being taken out with great facility.

We are Sole agents for the sale in the Western and Northwestern States of,

BLAKE & JOHNSON'S

Improved Patent Right Side Hemmer.

PRICE, \$3.00.

Its Ready Application to any kind of Machine, new or old, making it altogether the most complete Hemmer ever yet offered.

It turns the hem under, and places the fair stitch on the right side of the cloth.

Persons in the country, by sending us their address, including a letter stamp, can have one of our circulars, list of prices, and sample of work.

Agents wanted throughout the West.

WISWALL & TAPPAN.
Late of and Successors to E. Richards & Co.
Agents for Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.
Address all letters to the "Chicago Sewing Machine Co., P. O. Box 3282, Chicago, Illinois.

CHAS. E. WISWALL,
JOHN W. TAPPAN.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

To the People of Minnesota:

The deficiency in the quota of the State is less than fourteen hundred men,—the Liberal Government bounties have been extended to the first of April next,—and one more united effort will supply that number and maintain the reputation of Minnesota.

It is due to the old organizations that their ranks should be filled, and until that be accomplished an attempt to enlist a new regiment would seem inappropriate. I therefore earnestly invoke the patriotism of the State to place beside the veterans of Minnesota this further contribution of fourteen hundred men to the great cause of the Union.

While the old regiments have equal claims upon our sympathies, and all should be promptly strengthened, I may say that, if the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers shall be filled to the minimum, or thereabouts, by the 1st of April, I have the assurance of Brigadier General Sibley, commanding the District, that he will make the necessary application with myself, to have it placed upon the frontier in lieu of the gallant Sixth, the officers and men of which desire a southern campaign.

I have not a doubt that such an application to the War Department will be successful.

Let it be remembered that by the blessing of Providence, the present will be the closing year of the war,—that an early discharge will not reduce the liberal bounties paid by the Government,—and that if we fail in this holy duty, the draft must follow.

I recently said to a large audience that through your partiality I was Governor of the bravest and noblest women on earth; and I now appeal to my fellow soldiers of the Minnesota First,—to the towns deficient in their quotas,—and to the citizens generally, to aid me in saving our noble State from the stigma of a compulsory draft.

To those who shall more immediately respond to this appeal, I have only to say, that living, your sacrifices will be appreciated, and falling, you will illustrate the truth of the declaration, that

"The fittest place for man to die, is where he dies for his country."

STEPHEN MILLER.

St. Paul, March 7, 1864.

GEOLOGIST APPOINTED

—Augustus H. Hanchett, of Hastings, has been appointed by the Governor to make a geological survey of the mineral lands of Lake Superior within the limits of this State, and other mineral and coal districts, in accordance with an act for these purposes by the last Legislature.

GIRL WANTED.

Wanted, a girl to board and go to school. For further particulars inquire at this Office.

Good Pay for doing Good.

Live and Let Live.

Although the patrons of the PRAMIE FARMER have been very generous in the expenditure of time and labor, in their efforts to extend its circulation, we know that in many instances their reward has been in the consciousness of having accomplished a public good.

We do a constant and their efforts and a more general endeavor to circulate the Farmer and have arranged the following schedule of premiums to be presented to those who shall give their time to the cause. In making up the list we have endeavored to select such articles as are of the most useful character, and of the very best of their class; and as it will be seen, comprise several implements and machines that have taken the first premium at fairs and fairs and the present season. It will be noticed that every person who obtains 10 or more names, receives some valuable prize.

All lists to be sent in by the first of April, 1864.

SEND THE FOLLOWING SPECTACULAR LIST OF PREMIUMS.

For a list of 10 names at \$1.50 each—One extra copy of Prairie Farmer and Dadd's Horse Owner's Hand Book, or one of Barnum's Patent Self Sewers, that can be attached to any Sewing Machine.

For a list of 15 names at \$1.50 each—One Family Clothes Wringer, valued at \$5.00.

For a list of 20 names at \$1.50 each—One Family Clothes Wringer, valued at \$5.00.

For a list of 25 names at \$1.50 each—One Family Clothes Wringer, valued at 7.00.

For a list of 35 names at \$1.50 each—Subsidiary Flow (steel) or Hay and Straw Cutter, valued at \$14.00.

For a list of 40 names at \$1.50 each—One of Palmer's patent Horse Hay Forks, or Runder's patent Horse Hay Fork.

For a list of 50 names at \$1.50 each—Agricultural Library, valued at \$25.00.

For a list of 60 names at \$1.50 each—One Sulky Horse Rake, or a Wheel Cultivator, \$55.00.

For a list of 75 names at \$1.50 each—Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, price \$47.50; or Stuffer's Patent Cultivator, price \$47.50.

For a list of 100 names at \$1.50 each—5 Ounce Molasses, \$55.00; or Sugar Cane Mill, \$60.00; or a Florence Sewing Machine, \$60.00; or one of Rank's Patent Grows, price \$55.00.

For a list of 110 names at \$1.50 each—A set of Appleton's New American Cyclopedia, 18 volumes, valued at \$50.00, publishers' price.

For a list of 125 names at \$1.50 each—One 8 Ounce (Price & Co.) Molasses, \$50.00; or Sugar Cane Mill, \$50.00.

For a list of 150 names at \$1.50 each—Wood's Mowing Machine, price \$100; or one Florence Sewing machine, full case, \$100.

For samples and subscriptions, address EMERY & CO., 204 Lake street, Chicago.

N. B.—No person will be entitled to more than one prize and that will be the one called for by his list of names, unless he should prefer his equivalent from among the lower prizes; nor will the extra copy of the paper for lists of 10 be given to those who win other prizes.

Where two or more prizes are offered the winning person is entitled to a choice of articles. All competitors will state when sending names that they are competing for prizes, but they may be credited with the proper number.

Names need not be sent at one time, but as they are obtained and each subscriber shall have the paper one year from the time received unless otherwise ordered.

Names received not all be at one post office. It makes no difference how many offices are represented.

Samples and posters sent free.

Address EMERY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ISANTI COUNTY, for the year 1863.

RECEIPTS OF ISANTI COUNTY FOR 1863.

Balance received from Treas.	\$108 40
Ans. tax collected for 1860	112 74
do do do 1862 456 9	\$873 23

This amount only includes receipts to Oct. 6, being last settlement with Co. Treasurer; next being Feb. 29, 1864.

EXPENDITURE—COUNTY FUND.

1863.	B. A. Latta, for assessing and selling delinquent lands	\$7 72
	John S. Reilly, canvassing votes and Judge of election	3 00
	John Sibley, Judge of election	1 00
	G. D. Loring, Judge of election, posting notices &c.	2 75
	Valeriet Ansley, Judge of election and posting notices	1 75
	Alson Huntley, Judge of election	1 00
	Fitz Shelden, do do	1 00
	John Shinkle, do do	1 00
	Stephen Hewson, Commissioner	10 12
	do do Judge of election	1 00
	E. G. Clough, Commissioner	1 00
	do do Clerk of election	1 00
	O. F. Smith, Commissioner	8 25
	Stationary	1 00
	Wm. Tabbs, Auditor, balance on 1861	50 00
	do do for 1862	100 00
	do do one day school	2 00
	examiner	1 00
	O. F. Smith's canvassing votes	1 00
	Henry Whitney, Judge of election	1 00
	Jun. 1. Expenses for road from Sauk Rapids as per order from State, as follows:	1 00 210 81
	O. B. Sturtevant, surveying	10 00
	do do do	7 50
	J. Hildreth, do do	8 50
	W. J. Magner, do do	1 50
	Peter Shelden, do do	1 00
	E. Clark, do do	6 75
	H. Pemberton do do	1 00
	G. W. Hokowen, do do	7 75
	L. B. Cater, do do	7 50
	do do supplies furnished	3 36
	T. H. Allen, do do	2 50 168 10
		\$278 30

" 4. Hugh Spence, Judge of election	1 00
Peter Norrellus, do do	1 00
I. S. Soderstrom, do do	1 00
Peter Shelden, Clerk do	1 00
Peter Norrell do do	1 00
S. Hewson, Commissioner do Overseer of highways	4 25
ways	3 00
Wm. Tabbs, examiner of schools	2 00
do do for new books, assessment rolls and duplicates	30 00
Saml. Marshall for board and medicine for poor	16 00
O. F. Smith, for over-seer of highways in Dist. No. 1	10 00 69 26
Sept. 1. Peter Norrellus, over-seer of highways in Dist. No. 1	6 00
S. Hewson, Commissioner do Overseer of highways	4 25
schools	2 00
do do assessing	3 00
" 13. Wm. Tabbs, do do	3 00
and blanks	3 00 18 26
Nor 20 Alfred Colburn assessing board	4 00
do do	2 00
C. H. Clute, one day Judge of election	1 75
Andrew Dunsmuir, Judge of election	1 00
Wm. Tabbs, for blanks	7 25
do do salary Co. Auditor	150 00 163 00

1864.

Jan 5. John S. Beatty, Clerk of election	1 00
Andrew Dunsmuir, Judge of election	1 00
do do mileage	3 00
Michael Scanlan, do do	1 00
last term sample, do do	1 00
do do returns and canvassing	3 00
Alson Huntley, Judge of election	2 00
do do Superintendent of schools	1 00
B. F. Huntley do do	1 00
do do locating road	2 00
do do locating road	4 75
do do locating road	4 00
do do Judge of election	3 00
do do notices	1 75
do do for returns of election	4 00
do do canvassing and stamps	2 00 36 11
	\$70 43

Peter Shelden, Clerk of election	1 00
do do assessing	9 00
O. F. Clough, Commissioner	17 40
Peter Shelden, for work	2 50
O. F. Smith, Commissioner	10 00
S. Hewson, Judge of election	1 00
do do for rent of office	1 00
from Sept. 1861 to Jan. 1864	30 00
J. W. Kelley, Judge of election	1 75
Henry Whitney, do do	1 00
L. H. Campbell, Clerk of election	1 00
Peter Norrellus do do	1 00
Peter Soderstrom, Judge do	1 00
S. H. Hough, do do	1 00
V. Ansley, carrying returns	1 00 \$71 65
	Total \$642 08

1863.

Jun 10. School District No. 1	\$1 12
Nov 20. do do do	22 94 \$54 06
May 11. School District No. 2	11 45
Oct 15. do do do	7 21 \$18 66
Oct 9. School District No. 3	\$21 63
	Total \$94 25

SCHOOL FUND.

Jan 12. J. Field for Spencer Brook District	\$10 00
	\$83 24

1864.

Jun 12. paid State Treasurer	\$9 22
Dec 20. do do	154 57 \$163 79
	\$247 03

RECAPITULATION.

County fund	\$642 08
School fund	94 25
Spencer Brook Sub. School District	33 24
Road fund	10 00
State fund	213 79 \$98 46
	Total expenditure for 1863 \$993 46

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ISANTI COUNTY, JAN. 5, 1864.

Assets:	
Total amount of delinquent taxes for 1860	\$865 06

taxes for 1861	497 49
do do 1862	557 42
Taxes on duplicate for 1863	1054 17
Balance in Treasurer's hands	60 07 \$2664 75

Liabilities:

Total amount of uncancelled orders	668 50
------------------------------------	--------

Amount at credit of Isanti County—1863 96.

We hereby certify that we have carefully examined the above accounts, and believe them correct.

Geo. D. LORING, STEPHEN HEWSON, County Treasurer, County Auditor.

OSCAR F. SMITH, Chairman of Board of County Commissioners.

THE DRAFT.

The great Draft of the people of Minnesota is ordered to concentrate forthwith at Kelley and Kelly's Boot and Shoe Depot, where they can be fitted out with the best quality of boots, shoes, and Moccasins, as cheap as can be bought in the State.

We have Gent's and Ladies' overshoes, Gent's and Ladies' buck gloves and mittens of various styles and prices, Boys' and Youth's boots, Misses' Children's shoes, and all kinds of goods. We feel gratified to the public generally for their liberal patronage, and still intend to pay strict attention to making all kinds of work to order and never to fail of giving satisfaction.

KELSEY & KELLY.

Anoka, Nov. 9 1862.

N. B. Leather for sale.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ANOKA.

DISTRICT COURT, 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The President, Directors and Company of the Troy City Bank,

Neal D. Shaw and Samuel W. Shaw, late partners as "Neal D. Shaw & Co.," Harriet Emma Dunlop, Judson B. Shaw, Jacob C. Stevens, Joseph Martin, George W. Martin, Emory Lyon, Franklin B. Dunn, Josiah F. Clark, John W. Peckham, and Lois M. Shaw,

In pursuance of a judgment of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, in and for the county of Anoka, in the State of Minnesota, made in the above entitled action, and bearing date on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1863, I, Warren Gilbreath, sheriff and said county of Anoka, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the sheriff's office, in the town of Anoka, in said county of Anoka, on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1864, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises and real estate, that is to say, all those certain tracts or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Anoka and State of Minnesota, known and designated as follows, viz: Out Lots numbers 2 and 3, containing 12 1/2 acres; Lots 2, 7, and 8, in block 2; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 45

THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

Who are Abolitionists?

The St. Paul Press quotes from our article of last week, in which we claimed that the Garrison and Phillips school of abolitionists were the original, the moral power, and only efficient abolition party; while the Republicans were a party of recent date, and who, until the war, were explicitly pledged to maintain slavery in the States where it existed. This is true; and we will add, that in their Chicago platform they bound themselves merely to prohibit its extension into new territory. There was no abolition principle in this, nor was it ever pretended there was. The Press knows this, of course; but for political effect, or some other foolish purpose, the editor of that paper says:

"The Republican party is in fact the only abolition party, in the positive sense of the word, as an active and operative agency. The disciples of Garrison, on the other hand, are not, or at least were not, abolitionists—but anti-slavery men, their attitude towards slavery having been the wholly negative one of passive protest and disapprobation; while that of the Republican party was one of active, aggressive, militant, organized opposition."

The Press is good at bifalutia and obfuscation—not to say falsification. But we will not quarrel with it. We are glad, of course, if the men of the North have at last got the spirit of abolition whipped into them so thoroughly that they will whip slavery out of the land. But let them be modest and truthful as to the facts of history. Let no party claim laurels that do not belong to them, nor deny that the Government has been a slaveholding and a compromising one, which every man should be heartily ashamed of and sorry for, and fully determined that it shall never be so again.

Complimentary Facts.

1. The retail tobacco trade of the town of Anoka does not fall far short of fifteen hundred dollars per annum—a sum sufficient to give a moderate but respectable support to a Printing Press.

2. Five hundred dollars a year are paid for papers and periodicals published abroad—which fact indicates that we have a reading population.

3. Nearly a thousand dollars have been expended here during the past winter months for lectures, celebrations, receptions, shows, &c. Great liberality in that direction!

4. We have four churches, with comfortable edifices and accommodations for them. These churches have a fair and regular attendance, and their ministers receive a respectable support.

5. It is estimated that a tax of only one and a half per cent. on the real estate here would raise a sum of four or five thousand dollars for any noble enterprise.

6. Yet, with all this ability and liberality; with all these churches and ministers; with all its accommodations for other things, the town is unable to supply itself with a printing office and reading room, or to give a subscription to a local paper equal to half the amount of its Tobacco bill!

Let it not be told abroad, that the Press—the most potent instrument of society for building up churches, schools, business, population, and wealth—indispensable to the prosperity and success of every human effort—that which gives development, strength, beauty and perfection to humanity more than any other single agent—should here be held at so low and mean a valuation.

The lecture, which was to have been delivered before the Library Association on Thursday evening, by Mr. G. A. Jenks, is adjourned to next Thursday evening, at the Congregational Church.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition in the United States Senate on the 15th, from one thousand colored men of Louisiana, asking to be allowed to vote in the reorganization of that State.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue. Intelligence. Order. Industry. Friendship. Unity. Happiness.

VOLUME I.

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

NUMBER 25.

The Anoka Brass Band gave a Concert of vocal and instrumental music, on Thursday evening, at the Baptist Church. The audience was large, and that they were well entertained, the frequent demonstrations of applause, clearly evinced. The "Contrabands Jubilee," "Kingdom Coming," "The Storm" and "The Plains of Tennessee," were admirably performed; also, "What's the Matter?" which, though not down on the programme, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Mitchell sang, by request. The piano accompaniment, by Mrs. Mitchell was an important part of the entertainment. Mingled with others were the voices of a young lad and two little misses, which were particularly interesting. This Band is comprised of worthy citizens of this place, who have attained respectable proficiency as musicians, and are a credit to our town. We hope they will meet the encouragement they deserve, and that they will labor to cultivate the musical talent of our people.

The river is open from Reed's Landing to La Crosse, and the boats make regular trips between those points. Here, the ice still holds, though the papers say it will break up soon, but we are now having a spicing of January weather.

George Thompson, the English abolition philanthropist, is having grand reception meetings in New York, Boston, and other places in the East.

Dayton Correspondence.

In a communication in a late number of the Star, signed "Beeswax," the German population of this town and vicinity were rubbed rather hard; and I wish to call the attention of the Yankee blood here to a few facts. The Germans are not apt to boast much of their abilities, but they generally accomplish whatever they undertake.

A certain Yankee has spent on Crow River, over fifty thousand dollars in trying to make a dam, and after seven years' effort, gave up the ghost. Last year a Dutchman, with the aid of the settlers, built a new dam, and it stands without a leak as yet.

The Germans were the leaders in settling up the lands on Crow River, and I venture to say, there are few of any other blood who have larger and better farms, or who mind their own business any better than they.

Bossing & Gaub have a large, finely finished store here well stocked with goods, in both respects equal to anything in the place; in fact the building is far ahead of any other in town. The Grist Mill was put in operation and is owned by a German.

In conclusion, I rather think the Dutch and German element is the great support of this town, and it is unfair to make comparisons; but it is part of Yankee enterprise to claim everything that looks like advancement. As to the "Dutch Elevator," the Yankee that can match it ain't in town yet.

The Washing Machines manufactured in this town are far superior in workmanship, and do the work better, than any other machine yet invented. Mr. Peters has a large shop for their manufacture.

KRAUT.

For the Anoka Star.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR "B. N."

To B. N.: Seating yure advertisment I thot I would anser it for I did not kno but whot I unite Sute you I am five feet seven inches tal, and way a hundred and ten My hair is redd my face is freckled Some, my eyes ar yaller my nose and mouth are large but I've got a good Set of fals teeth. I am thirty-nine yeers old and am cald poety good lookin. doant you think I wud Sute?

Yeuers forever,

BETSY STACKPOLE.

P S I ain't much of a Skoller caws haint got much lernin. B S, Address Wiggletown Minn.

Perkins and Bowman have a Concert at the Baptist Church to-night.

The President has issued a call for two hundred thousand more men, in addition to the call of February 1st for five hundred thousand. The object probably is now to make thorough and quick work of the war.

The enrollment of slaves in Kentucky for military service has produced great excitement in that State. But the world moves; they must come to it.

General Grant has been assigned to the command of all the armies of the Union. General Halleck retires, and is assigned to special duty at Washington, as Chief of Staff.

It is rumored that General Fremont has been assigned to the Department of South Carolina.

A fire at Oil Creek, Pa., has destroyed oil and other property to the amount of \$150,000.

The election in New Hampshire has gone largely Republican. 71 towns give Gilmore 17,530; Harrington, 13,579. A Concord dispatch says Gilmore will have 4,000 majority in the State. Good for the Granite State.

During the last sixty years, while the population of France has increased but 37 per cent., and that of England 121 per cent., Prussia increasing 79 per cent., in 45 years, the increase in the United States has been 593 per cent.

The advance orders for Horace Greeley's book on the war, "The American Conflict," are so large that the publishers are printing thirteen thousand copies, which will consume twenty tons of fine printing paper.

There are one hundred and six Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Maine. The State Grand Division is about to employ a lecturer to labor throughout the State for a revival of interest in the temperance work.

Geo. D. Prentice has disposed of his interest in the Louisville Journal, but allows the purchasers to use his name as editor. Paul R. Shipman, a renegade Yankee, and Copperhead of the Jeff. Davis school, is now the senior editor.

Lost.—As an instance of what business men lose by refusing or neglecting to advertise, the St. Cloud Democrat mentions the following:—"A gentleman in this city wishing to make a collection in Winona, asked us for a copy of a paper published in that place, that he might learn the name of some lawyer located there. We handed him the Republican, the only paper in Winona, but it contained not one attorney's card. Enterprising people!"

General Beauregard's wife died on the 2d, and the funeral on the 4th was the largest ever held in New Orleans. Over 6,000 persons attended, and the carriage train was over one mile in length. General Banks kindly extended to the family the steamer Nebraska to convey the remains a few miles up the river to her father's plantation. The body was followed to the levee by thousands of ladies who wished to take a last farewell of one who was loved and esteemed by all.

AMERICAN FLAX-COTTON AND MACHINERY.

We have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to the importance of developing flax culture throughout the Northern States. This valuable fiber may now be extensively cultivated and employed in various manufactures, and a favorable opening exists for the invention and introduction of improved machines to clean and prepare it for spinning. The subject is already receiving considerable attention, and we anticipate that the time is not far distant when this branch will become one of the great manufacturing industries of the country. We have recently received from Joseph Taylor, an excellent sample of flax-cotton, such as is now being made at Lockport, N. Y., by the Lockport Flax-Cotton Company. The fiber is white and strong, much resembling coarse wool, and it is made up in battings, which find a ready market. Considerable quantities are sold to woolen cloth manufacturers who mix it with wool as a substitute for cotton. The company has appliances for producing about 2,000 pounds per day, but our correspondence states that an improved machine for cleaning the flax so as to free it completely from shives, also a good carding machine, are much needed. This Flax Cotton Company has been in operation but little over a year, and during that time several valuable improvements have been made; yet there is an ample field for many more.—[Scientific Amer.

HON. IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The great subject of emigration was discussed in the House on Saturday last (two weeks), by the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, the young representative from Minnesota. He exhibited marked ability in the presentation of his facts and figures, and rare discretion and common sense in his comments. Emigration is one of those unavoidable and essential questions which every American statesman must study.

Never was it so important as at the present moment. Incalculable as an agency in the development of our national resources in time of peace, its value has been a thousand times increased by war, which takes thousands from every productive pursuit. The President, in his last annual message, directed especial attention to the whole subject, and Mr. Donnelly, acting upon the President's recommendation, has introduced a bill which contains three features as follows:

1. To faithfully execute the laws heretofore enacted by Congress for the protection of immigrants crossing the ocean.

2. To facilitate their movement to their destinations after landing, by furnishing them necessary information and protecting them from fraud and imposition.

3. To superintend the disbursement of any sum appropriated by Congress or by any State Legislature to encourage immigration.

This is an opportune and comprehensive movement, and we are glad to see the young men of Congress engaged in it. Mr. Donnelly is himself a type of the progressive spirit. Born, we believe, in another land, (I educated at the Philadelphia High School, (an institution which has given on some of the finest intellects to the public councils, and some of the bravest officers to the Union cause), he left that city comparatively a few years ago, and settled in what was then the Territory of Minnesota. Here his industry, intelligence and energy soon attracted attention. His love of freedom taught him that the so-called Democratic party was the veriest slave of slavery, and he co-operated with the Republicans, by whom he was first chosen Lieutenant Governor, after the new State was organized, and at the last election Representative in Congress from the St. Paul district. His course in the House shows that he is not only worthy of the confidence of his constituents, but abundantly competent to the discharge of the duties of the servants of a free and a progressive people.

HINTS FOR FARMERS.

A good farmer will never keep more than ten dogs to every five sheep. He will clean out his stables at least once a month. He will keep five or six sticks of wood cut up ahead, more than what is necessary for immediate use. He will not go to town and get on a spree oftener than three times a week, at least in harvest time. He will be very careful not to put a rail on a line fence unless his neighbor is there to help him. He will not injure his health by lying in bed after eight o'clock a. m.; but will have his cows milked and breakfast over as early as ten o'clock.—[Ohio Farmer.

Davidson, the Mississippi Steamboat King, is getting in readiness for an immense business the coming season. He will not only continue his popular La Crosse and St. Paul line, but he has also launched a new one via St. Louis and Fort Benton to the new Eldorado of Idaho. Davidson is unwearied in his efforts to accommodate the wants of the public as regards steamboating on the Mississippi, as are also his popular co-laborers, Sec'y Rhodes and Treas'r Rumsey. With so efficient and obliging a corps of officers, the popularity of the Davidson line is not to be wondered at.—[Rochester Post.

ADVERTISE.—Dull times are the very best for advertisers. What little is going on, they get; while others are grumbling, they pay their way, and with a newspaper for a life preserver, swim on the top of the water, while others around are sinking.

—Mrs. Somerville, who, since Ritter's death, may be justly styled the greatest living writer on physical geography, is now completing a profound work on science, elucidating the latest time several valuable improvements have been made; yet there is an ample field for many more.—[Scientific Amer.

BEANS AS A FIELD CROP.

They are a valuable crop, and with good care are as profitable as a wheat crop. They leave the soil in good tilth. I cultivated the beans the first year in three different ways, namely: in hills, in drills, and sowed broadcast. I need not describe the first, which is a well known process. I had an acre in drills, which was the best crop I ever saw. My management was this: On the acre of light ground, where the clover had been frozen out the preceding winter, I spread eight loads of long manure, and immediately plowed and harrowed the ground. Drills of furrows were then made with a light plow, at the distance of two and a half feet, and the beans thrown along the furrows about the 25th of May, by the hand, at the rate of a bushel on the acre. I then gauged a double mold-board plow, which was passed once between the rows, and was followed by a light one-horse roller, which flattened the ridges. The crop was twice cleaned of weeds by the hoe, but not earthen. The product was more than forty-eight bushels by actual measurement.—[Judge Buel.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, Minn., March 12, 1864.

Having, thus far, been able to procure the proper credits for but a small number of the citizens of Minnesota who have enlisted in the military or naval service of other States, owing to a great measure to the fact of our not being able to give the proper spelling of the name of the volunteer, and designation of his company and regiment; in order, therefore, that we may be enabled as far as possible to overcome these difficulties, it is recommended:

1. That Supervisors of towns, and Common Councils of cities, will procure and forward to this office by mail or other safe conveyance, at the earliest day practicable, affidavits in reference to such volunteers, who are not known to be already credited to some portion of the State.

2. Such affidavits must give the full name of the volunteer, correctly spelled, and if his name is known to be incorrectly spelled upon the muster roll of his company, such fact and such spelling should, likewise, be given, together with the number or other designation of the regiment and company in which he enlisted, and the State under whose auspices the same was recruited.

3. Each affidavit must contain a statement that the volunteer was a citizen, or actual resident of the town claiming him, together with such known facts as go to support that conclusion, such as the length of time he was such resident, his having voted or paid poll tax in the town, his having left his family therein, their having received assistance from the town, &c.

4. A separate affidavit must be made for each volunteer claimed; and written upon one half sheet of legal, or foolscap writing paper, neatly folded, with the name of the town making the claim, the name of the volunteer, and designation of his regiment and company plainly written upon the back.

5. All such affidavits must be filed in this office on or before the 10th day of May, 1864, after which time, abstracts will be made out for the several States in whose organizations such volunteers may have respectively enlisted, and such abstracts forwarded to the Adjutant Generals of such States for comparison with the muster rolls and records on file in their respective bureaus.

The names of all persons certified to by such Adjutant Generals as having enlisted from this State, will be submitted to the Provost Marshal General of the United States, and if by him found correct, they will be accredited to the towns establishing their right thereto. While we will thus secure credit for a large number of volunteers, otherwise lost to the State and the towns, yet it is not to be expected that full credit can be obtained for all that is justly our due, as the records in the offices of the several Adjutant Generals, do not in all cases contain an exhibit of residence.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant General.

—Gen. Rosecrans has issued a special order requiring all persons attending religious conventions, assemblies, synods, conferences, or other convocations held in his department, to take the most stringent oath of allegiance; and any violation of this order will subject the assemblages to dispersion by any Provost Marshal.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve lines or less make one square.
One column, one year, \$10 00
Half column, one year, 5 00
Quarter column, one year, 2 50
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year, 6 00
One square one week, 75
Each additional week, 25
Legal advertisements at St. Paul rates.
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

ROOT RIVER OR SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

The City Council of La Crosse resolved last evening to procure from the Legislature, authority to subscribe and pay for stock in the Root River or Southern Minnesota Railroad, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. One hundred thousand dollars more can be easily raised between La Crosse and Rochester. The road for nearly twenty-five miles, is nearly graded and bridged, so that only about three hundred dollars per mile will have to be expended in order to prepare the line for the rails. The present cash value of the work performed on the line, is not far from a quarter of a million dollars. The work already done, and the available subscriptions will amount to over four hundred thousand dollars. This will supply ample basis for an issue of bonds, with which to purchase the iron and rolling stock for a considerable distance into the most productive and populous portion of Minnesota. —[La Crosse Rep., 12th.

WHERE TO PLANT APPLE TREES.

They grow best in low, rich soils, as will anything else. But yet, this is not the soil for apple trees, nor fruit trees in general. The frost takes them when in blossom more readily; they have less air, (wind promotes the growth of vegetation). But they bear better on an upland generally; have healthier and better flavored fruit; and are more free from insects. The current affords a tree less on a hill than in a valley. Rocky ground is favorable to trees, at least proportionately more so than to grain. You can grow a tree on soil so rocky that it will not admit of cultivation. Plant your trees then upon good, rocky, upland ground, if you have it. Avoid the valley, if possible, under any circumstances.

We are pleased to notice, (says the Hastings Conservator), the increased attention given to the subject of sugar making this spring, and hope ere long the product of this beautiful tree will become a leading staple in the market. The season, thus far, promises to be a favorable one.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services and preaching every Tuesday evening commencing at 7 o'clock; likewise every second and fourth Sunday evenings in each month, at 7 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath. Preaching at 10 A. M., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 P. M. A short discourse at 7 P. M., followed by prayer meeting.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. A. K. Packard, Pastor. Worship and preaching Sabbath morning, commencing at 10 1/2 o'clock. Sabbath school at the close of the morning services. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting Sabbath evenings in union with the Baptist church, at 7 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow evening will be at the Baptist church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRUIT TREES AND GRAPES.

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent for Col. D. A. Robertson's Nursery and Seed Store, St. Paul, will receive orders for standard and dwarf Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Currants, &c. Every article warranted true to name, and delivered in the best order. The Grapes and strawberries will be received from the Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for which Colonel Robertson is the sole agent for the State.

Apples, Pears, Cherries and Plums from Northern Nurseries. O. H. KELLEY.

Near Isaac, Minn., March 10, 1864.

25-cent Clover and Grass Seeds of all kinds furnished to order in any quantity. O. H. KELLEY.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Annual Taxes for 1864.

The attention of tax payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes. By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any stamp duty, license, or tax, on or before the first day of May in each year, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fraudulent list, or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information, will be furnished by JOHN H. MARTIN, Assistant Assessor for the 1st Division, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the first Monday of May, at his office, in Anoka.

J. G. O. MORRISON,
U. S. Assessor, 2d District.
St. Paul, Feb. 29 1864. 24:31

HO! FOR A RIDE!

Cheap, pleasant and quick!

to St. Paul, via

Saint Paul and Pacific R. R.

Immense Stock

OF SEASONABLE GOODS,

to be closed out at

A BARGAIN!

to make room for Spring Stock, at

CATHCART & CO'S.

132 Third Street, St. Paul.

Their stock is very large, and must be reduced

consisting in part of

Cloths,

Casualties,

Flannels,

Blankets,

Tankee Suits, and newest styles

Dress Goods,

reasonable and very beautiful. Also a full as-

sortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and

and other Goods, as their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known

us and patronized us for the last twelve

years, we are grateful, but while we

are proud to be closed among

THE OLD SETTLERS,

we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among

the "old fogies."

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1893.

132

NEW STORE,

New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end of

the Bridge formerly occupied as a

Match Factory, where they will keep

constantly on hand a good assortment

of staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Which will be sold at very low figures for

ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if

not return them, and your money will be refund-

ed. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for

goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the

highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 15th, 1893.

TAILORING.

A NEW Tailoring Establishment is just opened

in Wm. H. Cook's Picture Gallery. This is to in-

form the citizens of Anoka that the subscriber

is prepared to do any work for them in the way

of Cutting, Making and Repairing Clothing, at

reasonably low rates. Produce, wool, &c. taken

in payment. DAVID E. GOULDING.

8-ly

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING HOUSE,

(Established in 1856)

MATTHEW & CO., Proprietors,

355 Broadway, New York.

POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

From 7 o'clock a. m. to 7:12 p. m.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sundays;

closes at 2 o'clock p. m.

Northern Mail—Leaves Anoka daily, except

Sundays; closes at 8 a. m.

Princeton Mail—For Princeton, Cambridge and

Brunswick, leaves Anoka on Tuesday at 7 o'clock

a. m. Arrives at Anoka on Wednesday at 8 o'clock

p. m. Mail closes half an hour before the

time of starting. G. A. JENIS, Post Master.

Anoka, March 5, 1894.

BOY WANTED.

A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years of

age, is wanted at this office, to learn the Printing

Business.

FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

The greatest improvement yet in the Sewing

Machine art. A curiosity worth seeing.

Please send for circular with sample of sewing.

These Improved Machines save ONE HUNDRED

PER CENT. of thread and silk, and make the lock-

stitch alike on both sides.

They require no instruction to operate perfect-

ly, except "the printed directions."

No change in sewing from one kind of goods

to another.

And no taking apart to clean or oil.

Our NEW MANUFACTORY is now complete, with

all its machinery and tools entirely new, and is

already rapidly turning out Machines, which for

beauty and perfection of finish are not surpassed

by any manufactured in the world.

N. P.—Should any Machine prove unsatisfac-

tory, it can be returned and money refunded.

Agents wanted in counties not canvassed by

our own agents.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. CO.

No. 638 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

aug 7 12mo.

The Leading Family Paper in America.

Consists of Sixteen Large Quarto

Pages, Weekly, price 4 cents; in

monthly parts, price 17 cents; or

\$2 per annum, paid

in advance.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL

Of Popular Information, Amusement

and Domestic economy.

The Household Journal is not edited by one

individual only, but its different departments are

conducted by various editors, so that it presents

a paper unequalled in variety of useful, entertain-

ing, and instructive contents, and one which

especially commends itself to the intelligent, in all

parts of the United States and Canada. Every

week is presented, in its various departments, the

choicest literary and musical entertainment.

A greater variety of reading matter is given

in the Household Journal than is to be found in

any other paper, and of a kind superior to what is

generally published, being more entertaining as

well as instructive.

In its musical department from twenty-five to

seventy-five cents worth of first class music is

published every week, consisting of the newest and

best vocal and instrumental pieces (by the best

composers of Europe and America) all having

piano-forte accompaniments, full music page size,

printed in the best possible manner.

The literary department is enriched with the

choicest stories by the best writers, not a line be-

ing admitted but what is of a kind to be perused

in any family.

In Science, Art and Invention, the Household

Journal presents judiciously the newest and

private family and the workshop.

Its History and travel gives most interesting

extracts from the many narratives of intelligent

travelers in all parts of the world.

Its Literary and Miscellaneous presents the choicest

gems from the written and oral efforts of the

best writers and speakers, both native and foreign.

Its Chess and Draught Departments are con-

ducted by two of the most accomplished players

in this country, and challenge comparison with

those of any other paper.

Its Gardening and Horticultural Department is

edited by one of the most accurate and practical

gardeners in this country, whose article on the

"Operations for the Month," appear monthly.

The "Fashions for the Month" compiled

monthly by one of the best contributors to the

Household Journal, and presents a faithful reflex

of all that is new or likely to be new, in the world

of fashion.

The "Answers to Correspondents," in the

Household Journal, form one of its most useful

and attractive features; its answers to legal ques-

tions, proving of great service to all who take oc-

casional to consult its columns.

The Form of the Paper is the best adapted for

household use, and at the end of every six months

makes one of the handsomest books which can

be placed on a drawing-room or library table.

In Paper and Typographical, the Household Jour-

nal will compare favorably with the best printed

paper in the United States.

A Sample Copy Sent Free

Address.

SOLD BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

Price four cents weekly. In monthly parts in

wrappers stitched and cut, price seventeen cents.

Two Dollars a year payable in advance. Clubs

supplied at \$1.50 each subscriber, with an extra

copy free for every eight subscribers. Publish-

ers, A. H. HATHILL & CO., No. 29 North William

street, New York.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

PRESIDENT Lincoln's Grand March, with the

most beautiful vignette that has yet been pub-

lished; Music by H. H. HATHILL, leader of the 22nd

Regiment Band, price 50 cents. Our Generals'

Quick Step, with vignette of 25 of our Generals;

music by G. H. HATHILL, leader of the 7th Regiment

Band, 50 cents. The Seven Sons' Galop, Laura

Keene Waltz, 35 cents each. Comic Schottische,

25 cents; all by Baker. Music Box Galop, by

Herrington, 25 cents. Union Waltz, La Grasse, 35

cents. Volunteer Polka, Goldbeck, 25 cents.—

Spirit Polka, General Scott's Farewell Grand

March, Parkhurst, 25 cents each. Star Spangled

Banner, brilliant variations by Prof. Cull, 40 cts.

All of which are pronounced by good judges to

be fine productions.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—I will be true to you;

A penny for your thoughts; Little Jenny Dow;

Better times are coming; I dream of my mother

and home; Merry little birds are we, and why

have my loved ones gone; by Stephen C. Foster.

These songs will be very popular. Price 25 cents

each; mailed free. Shall we know each other

there, Where Liberty dwells in my country, be

lie in time, (a revival hymn) and Shall we meet be-

yond the river, are published in cheap form for

choirs and Sunday schools; price 3 cents each.

25 cents per dozen, \$2 per hundred; postage one

cent. Published by

HORACE WATERS, Agt.

no 24f 451 Broadway, New York.

TAKEN UP.

Came into the enclosure of the subscribers, on

or about the 24th day of November, a dark

and two year old heifer—no special marks.

The owner is requested to pay charges and take

her away.

A. M. & A. J. CASWELL.

Corn Creek, Anoka Co., Minn., Jan. 23, 1894.

17-94.

TO PROMOTE

Good Health

USE THE

Dandelion and Wild Cherry

BITTERS.

In Pint Bottles, Price 50 Cents.

In Quart " " " 60 75c.

THESE Bitters are composed of the best roots,

Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted

to the immediate cure of all diseases produced

by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE JAUNDICE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE INDIGESTION.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE COSTIVENESS.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE HEART BURN.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE WEAKNESS.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE LOST APPETITE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE AGUE.

In its worst form. They perform these cures

simply by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Van Dusen's Medical Lining.

Farmersburg, Clayton county, Iowa.

For Sale by J. M. RANDOLPH,

Anoka.

S. B. ROBINSON, General Wholesale Agent.

Address, Chadfield, Mass.

Also for Huntington's Writing Fluid.

Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors.

Van Dusen's Worm Confections.

Van Dusen's Medical Lining.

Alden's Condition Powders.

Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative.

Dutch's Dead Shot for Bad Bugs.

Sleepers' Fly Killer. apl 11-ly

INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Company.

No. 112 & 114 Broadway New York.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.

Surplus over \$300,000.

Marine and Fire Insurance on the most favorable

terms, and at lowest rates.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, Pres.

A. F. WILMARTH, Vice Pres.

J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.

CHARLES T. WOODBURY,

Agent, Anoka, Minnesota.

October 16th 1890.

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES!

THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

The Next Presidency.

The time is drawing near for the opening of another Presidential campaign. On the 7th of June next the National Convention is to meet at Baltimore to nominate a candidate. There seems not to be a perfect unanimity for Mr. Lincoln; still the probabilities are in his favor. It is hard to suit everybody. But we think that "Honest Old Abe" comes as near doing it as any man. For ourself we would prefer a stronger and more radical man; but whoever may be chosen for the next term, we are confident the Freedom doctrine will win. The Emancipation tide is high, and cannot now be turned backward.

But what we dread more than any thing else is the campaign itself. It is a moral plague that runs over the country like a prairie fire every four years, when the flood-gates of political extravagance and party slang and folly are let loose. But editors generally delight in it, for it is the life of newspapers, and republicanism and democracy are not above it. If the people ever reach a condition of self-government, the world will see what it is. That time is in the future.

Where to Trade.

We would recommend to persons in want of dry goods to purchase them of Cathcart & Co., or H. Knox Taylor, of St. Paul. They are enterprising and liberal merchants, and our Railroad affords easy access to their well filled stores. They will soon have a supply of new spring goods of every kind and quality.

For hardware, tinware, stoves, &c., patronize E. H. & A. T. Davis, of Anoka. They are gentlemanly and liberal dealers, and always have an ample supply for their large trade.

For drugs and medicines, go to Edward H. Biggs, St. Paul.

If you want groceries, you will find a good assortment, cheap as any, at J. I. Beaumont's, St. Paul.

If boots, shoes, or anything in that line is wanted, the place to buy is at Kelsey & Kelly's, Anoka. They also keep a supply of fruit.

If a steam saw mill is an article you would purchase, E. H. Robinson, of Dayton, has one for sale.

Are china, glass, earthen, or plated ware wanted—Pollock, Donaldson, & Ogden, St. Paul, keep them.

Would you exchange greenbacks for Railroad lands—you can make a good bargain with J. C. Frost, of Anoka. Let those lands be taken up as fast as possible.

Dickens & Boulter deal in dry goods and groceries at Anoka, and have a good share of custom.

For clocks, watches, jewelry, &c., go to J. H. Martin, Anoka.

For a piano or melodeon, go to the music store of F. O. Wilder & Co., St. Paul.

You will find good flour at Smiley & Woodbury's mill.

If you want furniture, call on David P. Craig, Anoka.

When you want tailoring done, employ David E. Goulding, Anoka.

For dressmaking go to Mrs. R. M. Johnson, Anoka.

Take your choice of blacksmiths: We have in Anoka, James McLaughlin, E. A. King, and Coleman & McLaughlin, who do good work for all who will pay for it.

Should you desire to "please your friends," go to the gallery of Wm. H. Cook, Anoka. And have your picture taken.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fruit trees, shrubs, plants, &c., will find anything and everything they need in that line by applying to O. H. Kelley.

And should you deem it for your interest to subscribe for a good paper, or to advertise in its columns, or, if you want to get printing of any kind done, just step into the office of the ANOKA STAR.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I.

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.

NUMBER 26.

WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

One of our correspondents, (says the *Atlas*), a short time ago, suggested the propriety of a Convention of wool-growers, for the purpose of forming an Association to foster this new branch of husbandry. We most heartily unite with our friend in this measure, and deem early action on the part of our farmers the true policy to pursue.

We would, however, not be understood as advocating the calling of a Convention earlier than June, just after the usual clip of wool, when we could furnish each other with the true data from which to make the proper estimates of the extent to which this new branch of industry has attained.

It must be far more important to us now, in the infancy of the wool-growing interests in Minnesota, to avail ourselves of the advantages of associated action, than in older communities, where sheep raising is well understood in all its parts. We need all the information we may be able to impart to each other; for, like all other farm operations in this new region, we have to rely upon actual experiments, rather than the record of operations in other sections, of dissimilar soil and atmospheric influences. The sheep, of all animals, appears to be the most affected by these influences.

From these and other considerations we hope that a full Convention of wool-growers, from all parts of the State, may be held early in June; and we deem no place more appropriate than Anoka, proverbial for its hospitality, and renowned as the "head of navigation" by Railroad.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.—This work, so important to Anoka, can be easily accomplished. All that is needed is the money, and the will to use it. Now we will suggest that our people waste enough on tobacco in six years to defray nearly all the expense of such an enterprise. Let a plan of saving this money be commenced immediately, and at the end of a certain period the sum would be sufficient to pay the principal and interest of a loan that might now be made to commence the work. No objection can be made. Tobacco is nothing but the meanest kind of dirt, anyhow, and it is a barbarous habit to eat it and smoke it. Let some one start in this matter. Who will be the champion of such a movement? This is just the work for intelligent and energetic ladies to take hold of. They are free from the uncivilized habit of using tobacco; and while they will share in the benefit of the money saved, they will have the unspeakable pleasure of cleansing their homes of this abominable filth, and substituting therefor a bridge across the Mississippi. This will be equivalent to getting it for nothing; and Anoka will become a city at once.

CITIZENS' MEETING.—The varied and growing interests of our town demand the serious attention and consideration of every citizen. They should meet together to investigate and discuss these interests, and devise measures to promote them. Can we not have a meeting for this purpose? These matters concern ministers as well as laymen. Cannot all be induced to meet, and devote an evening to a subject of so much importance? We hope to receive a response on this question.

The Wilton (Waseca County), Weekly News, a paper the size of the Star, says the expense of its publication is \$15 per week, which they pay in cash. A part of this amount we save by doing our own work, without pay.

We hope our street commissioners or responsible persons will dispose of all dead dogs and cats and other nuisances that may be so exposed as to breed pestilence in this place. We shall find plenty of things to cause disease if we keep clean as possible.

WANTED.—At this office, an intelligent girl to learn to set type.

RESOURCES OF ANOKA COUNTY.

We have received a few copies of the "Progressive age," a reformatory monthly, published at Hopedale, Mass., by our old friends, B. J. Butts and Harriet N. Greene. It is a faithful little sheet on all subjects of human welfare and improvement. It reminds us vividly of former days and associations. One of its peculiar doctrines is Non-Resistance—a subject of which the world knows little, and which is little adapted to our present degree of civilization. But we hope this paper will be sustained for the good it may do.

A CARD.—J. F. Blodgett returns his sincere thanks to his many friends for the quite unexpected surprise party at his office on the evening of the 20th instant, probably the first gathering of the season fully answering that description, and regrets being absent at the time.

Also, to the members of Franklin Hook and Ladder Company, that they did not turn out en masse and "try" the building on suspicion of its being on fire.

Anoka, March 25.

George Gray Esq., of the Monticello Statesman, passed through town this week, and made us a call. His paper must be prospering, or how can he have money to ride about with? He puffs the Star, and the business men of Anoka. This raises our bump of vanity; but does he speak truly?

Our correspondent, "J." speaks of large advantages for growing Cranberries in this county, which can hardly be excelled in any other locality. We hope farmers at a distance who may be seeking new homes, will look into the chances offered here. Perhaps no laborer pays better than that of growing cranberries.

A disastrous fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, occurred at Mankato on the 18th instant. Several stores and houses were consumed.

PARAGRAPH FOR BUSINESS MEN.

One fact has come to be pretty universally recognized, viz, that fortunes are not made in trade without some forms of advertising. There are more fortunes established in a judicious system, than by anything else, and knowing exactly how to advertise, is knowing exactly how to get trade. The public have become accustomed to having the claims of all trading establishments presented to them in some form of advertisement. Each man has his own way of expressing himself, and each trade has its own special wants. There is the fact, of course, that the absolute necessities of life must be bought somewhere, and in the long run people will buy where they can buy the cheapest; but many a shop could, by good advertising, obtain a business in six months which it would otherwise be obliged to wait years for. Every thing should be advertised—every new invention, every luxury, every discovery; and it is here that the greatest degree of talent is requisite and manifest. If a man fail in the advertising department of his business, he will in all departments.

ARKANSAS IN THE UNION.

A dispatch from Little Rock of March 18th, says that partial election returns from eleven counties give more votes than the whole number required by the President's Proclamation to replace Arkansas in the Union. Others to be heard from, forty three in number, will give fully five thousand more votes for the new State Constitution, framed by the late convention. It is almost unanimously ratified, there being so far but thirteen votes against it. Arkansas is thus declared a free State in the Union by voluntary action of its own citizens. Governor Isaac Murphy and the whole State ticket are elected. Guerrilla bands made violent threats, notwithstanding which the citizens were enthusiastic in their determination to vote the State back in the Union, going to the polls at the imminent risk of their lives. The military authorities used every exertion to protect voters.

A pleasant fall of snow to-day.

NEGROES OF ALABAMA—THEIR EXODUS.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, in giving an account of General Sherman's late expedition, writes as follows respecting the negroes: Our boys were guided to a quantity of cotton hidden in an obscure locality, near this place, by some negroes acquainted with the fact, and indeed everywhere the blacks testified unmixed delight at our approach, frequently meeting us with their wives and children "toting" their little all along with them, and apparently fully satisfied of the advent of the "day of Jubilo." Repeatedly were our men advised of the hiding places of hoards of bacon, pork, hams, stock, carriages, etc., the movements of rebel military, and the whereabouts of citizens fighting in the rebel army. It is in vain that the people have sought to inspire them with aversion and terror of our Northern, especially of Yankee, soldiers. They know better, and in spite of the habit of years to obey and believe their masters, they will not credit what they say, but preferring to cut loose forever from the associations of youth and all of home they know, throw themselves upon the uncertain issue of their new condition with a faith that is sublime.

From 5,000 to 7,000 of these people accompanied the triumphant return of Sherman's expedition, and I defy any human being with as much feeling in his bosom as even Legree in Mrs. Stowe's immortal story, to look on such a scene unmoved. Old men with the frosts of 90 years upon their heads, men in the prime of manhood, youth, and children that could barely run, women with their babies at their breasts, girls with the blood of their proud Southern masters in their veins, old women tottering feebly along, leading from a land of incest and bondage possessing horrors worse than death, children and grandchildren, dear to them as our own sons and daughters are to us. They came, many of them it is true, with shout and careless laughter, but silent tears coursed down their cheeks—tears of thankfulness for their great deliverance, and there were faces in that crowd which shone with a joy which caused them to look almost inspired. Those may smile at me who will, but the story of the coming up of the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt can never call up to my mind a more profound emotion than the remembrance of that scene. The carnival at Rome with the fantastic costumes of the populace presents nothing more varied and promiscuous than did the attire of this interesting assemblage.

When I looked upon the long line filing in through roads along which our slaughtered brothers lie buried thicker than sheaves in a harvest field, and reflected on the horrors to which this had been subjected by the foes whom we are fighting, I felt faith in a God of justice renewed in my heart, and hope in the success of our cause rekindled to a brighter flame.

THE GOLD BILL.

The approach of the final decision on the Gold Bill on the 16th attracted a swarm of gold speculators, agents of the New York banks, etc., who infested the lobbies, worked their way to the door and invaded the reporters' gallery in a perfect crowd. The clerk had hardly ceased calling the roll on the final passage of the bill, when a general rush was made for the telegraph office, and the throng was so great that for a time the scene was almost as exciting as the famous William street gold market itself.

Orders to sell gold short to the extent of dozens of millions were sent to New York within the next thirty minutes, and the dispatches were piled up ahead of the capacity of the operators to transmit them till after the last board in New York was over. The operators are now in huge disgust at finding that the market has not thus far responded at all to the action of the House. The bill finally passed by a majority of 27; but numbers of Democrats being permitted subsequently to record their votes against the bill, reduced it considerably.

Mr. Boutwell withdrew his opposition, and the bill commanded nearly a solid administration support. The amendment which requested the execution of the law of 1862, concerning the forming of a sinking fund, is said by the enemies of the bill to render it practically worthless. The Senate promptly concurred in the amendment. Thaddeus Stevens' speech in favor of the bill, just before its passage, was one of his ablest efforts.

News of a glorious victory in Louisiana comes to us this morning.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve lines or less make one square. One column, one year, \$30.00 Half column, one year, 20.00 Quarter column, one year, 15.00 Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year, 6.00 One square one week, 75 Each additional week, 25 Legal advertisements at St. Paul rates. Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

Gen. Grant reached Washington on Wednesday and passed the entire evening with the President. Thursday he proceeded to the front where he will immediately reorganize the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Smith has been confirmed as Major General and will be second in command to Grant, acting as his Chief of Staff.

—The Committee on Indian Affairs (it is not stated whether of the Senate or House), has reported in favor of appropriating one million dollars to indemnify the Minnesota sufferers by the Sioux massacre.

The quota for Minnesota under the last call is 2,180.

Died.

In West Troy, N. Y., August 25th, 1863, Albia Lincoln, only child of Carrie M. and John J. Giddings, aged two years and ten months.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services and preaching every Tuesday evening commencing at 7 o'clock; likewise every second and fourth Sunday evenings in each month, at 7 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, preaching at 10 A. M., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 P. M. A short discourse at 7 P. M., followed by prayer meeting.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. A. K. Packard, Pastor. Worship and preaching Sabbath morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath school at the close of the morning services. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting Sabbath evenings in union with the Baptist church, at 7 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow evening will be at the Congregational church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Singing School.

W. N. PERKINS will open a school for instruction in Vocal Music, at the Congregational Church in this place, on Monday Evening next.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned having been appointed Commissioners to examine and adjust all claims for and against the estate of Albert Woodbury, late of the county of Anoka, deceased; and whereas six months and no more is allowed for creditors to present their claims against said estate. Notice is hereby given that we will meet to examine and adjust said claims at the store of Messrs. E. H. & A. T. Davis, at ten o'clock A. M. the first Saturday of each month, for six successive months, commencing April, A. D. 1864.

E. H. DAVIS.
GEORGE SMILEY.
Anoka, Minn., March 24, 1864.

TOBACCO, CABBAGE, AND TOMATO PLANTS.

Japanese, Oranoco, Maryland Broad Leaf, and Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco Plants, for sale in any quantity.
Early York, Sugar Leaf, Winnigstad, Drumhead, Savory, Stone Mason, Oxheart, and other popular varieties by the thousand.
Large Red, Large Yellow, Pegee, Perfected, Cherry, Pear, Plum, and Husk Tomato Plants, in any quantity.

Orders left for plants with any of the merchants at Anoka, Elk River, or Dayton, will be promptly answered in due season. Plants are largely growing. Order early, and secure large, well rooted plants.
O. H. KELLEY.
Near Itasca, March 23.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Triumph de Grand, Bartlett, and other popular kinds by the million, and at the lowest prices. O. H. KELLEY.
Near Itasca.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Wilbur M. Hayward and Helen M. Hayward, duly mortgaged unto J. Mortimer Hall, the south half of the southwest quarter of section fifteen, and the north half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-two, in township thirty-one north of range twenty-three west; and also the east half of the northwest quarter of section nine, in township thirty-one north of range twenty-three west, in the county of Anoka, State of Minnesota, by two several mortgages, the first dated the 17th day of December, A. D. 1856, and the other dated the 25th day of December, 1856, and both recorded on the 29th day of March, 1857, in Book K of Mortgages, on pages 1, 2, 4, and 5, in the Registry of Deeds of Ramsey County, in which county the said premises were then situated—said mortgages were given to secure to the mortgagee the payment of two certain promissory notes, each for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest thereon, one dated December 13, 1856, and the other December 23, 1856, executed by said W. M. Hayward to said J. M. Hall, said J. Mortimer Hall departed this life on the 24th day of January, 1864, being at his decease the owner and holder of said notes and mortgages, leaving his last will and testament in which the undersigned were appointed Executors of said will. Said will has been duly admitted to probate, and letters testamentary have been duly issued to the undersigned executors thereof, and of the estate and effects of said J. Mortimer Hall, deceased.

Default has been made in the conditions of the said mortgages and notes, by which the powers of sale therein contained have become operative, and there is due upon each of said mortgages respectively at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, from July 24, 1857. No suit or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debts now remaining and secured by such mortgages, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said powers of sale, and pursuant to law, the said mortgages will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the amount due thereon, with the costs of foreclosure, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Sheriff's office at Anoka, Anoka county, Minnesota, on the 25th day of May, 1864, between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M. of that day.

MARY L. HALL, J. Executors.

JOHN J. COLE, J. as allocated.

Dated March 15, 1864.

THE ANOKA STAR.

Going Up and Coming Down.

BY MARY BRANES TYLER TUCKER.

This is a simple song, 'tis true,
My songs are never over-true;
And yet I'll try to soothe through
A little pinch of good advice.
Then listen, pompous friend, and learn,
Never to boast of much renown;
For fortune's wheel is on the turn,
And some go up and some come down.

I know a vast amount of stocks,
A vast amount of pride I meet;
But fate has picked so many locks,
I wouldn't like to earnant years.
Remember, then, and never spare,
The one whose hand is hard and brown;
For he is likely to go up,
And you are likely to come down.

Another thing you will agree,
(The truth may be as well confess e')
That "civility" is a necessary
Is but a really thing at best.
And though the fishes, large and strong,
May seek the little ones to devour,
Yet fishes all, both great and small,
Are going up and coming down.

Our lives are full of chance and change,
And chance, you know, is never sure;
And twice a doctrine new and strange
That places high are most secure.
And though the fickle god may smile
And yield the scepter and the crown;
'Tis only for a little while,
Then it goes up and it comes down.

'Tis a world for you and me, my friend,
Hush something, now than pounds and
Then let us humbly recommend
A little use of common sense.
Then lay all pride of place aside
And have a care on whom you frown;
For fear you'll see him going up,
When you are only coming down.

For the Anoka Star.

Letters from Idaho.

NUMBER I.

BANNOCK CITY, IDAHO, Dec. 1, 1903.

DEAR COUSIN JUDY:—I write to let you know that we are here in Idaho—me and husband and the children—and have made our fortune in less than no time; and I want you to get this printed in the Shabtown Argus, or Moose Hill Gazette, or any other notorious paper, for I want the whole world and everybody else should know that Zebulon Stubbs is got to be a rich man.

Well, to begin with the beginning—how we came to leave Shabtown. You see, last year luck was agin us right straight agin us; the apples didn't grow, the frost killed the corn, potatoes rotted before they was dug, our old boss died, one of the oxen got choked with a straw, and husband got clean down in the month; and then Jed got it into his head that he would go to the wars; husband didn't like that—he has kind of Quaker notions; said lightin was bad business, and dangerous too; his grand father got a bullet put through his leg when the Britishers took Bunker Hill; and besides it didn't pay well.

Well, we talked it over, and he said says e "tain't no use to farm it any longer in Shabtown, no how." And then he would set and look right into the fire hours and hours, when him and me was alone. One day when we was alone he was setting, stupid as a monkey, and says I, Mr. Stubbs, what on airth are you thinking about? If you've got an English tongue in your head, do for pity's sake speak, and not set there looking so like a fool. "Well," says husband, says e "I've made up my mind to go to Idaho, and am think ing what's best to do with you and the children." Goodness alive! says I, what's best?—why, take us along too, to be sure, says I, that's best. I shan't stay behind, that's certain. Husband didn't say nothing, he knew 'twas all no use to when I put my foot down.

So we went to work to get ready. Spire Smith he bought the homestead, I expect for his son Jake, they say he's courtin a gal down to Onionville where he's been keepin school; Deacon Jones bought the old shay, his wife is pooty and can't walk to meetin; and Joe Bennett he bought the sheep. Well, we got off before the snow did. Jedediah, and Peter, and Sally were wonderful pleased, but Judy cried about it, and said she'd go and live with Aunt Hitty, but no, says I, you shan't do no such thing—we'll do as the Israelites did when they went out of Egypt, not a huff of the Snubbses shall be left behind in Shabtown.

Well, we got into the Railroad, and away we went, rumbling and thundering, and never stopping till we got to Boston. Now I wish I could tell you what great big houses I see there, and how the roads was all covered over with stones, and all the folks was drest nice enough to go to meetin, and a running after each other as if their house was afire. Well, we got into the Railroad agin, and I kept my eye on a line that was tied to long stakes and ran along 'side the road; fust I thought 'twas where Boston folks dried their clothes—I don't see how they do dry them—but it kept along a great ways. I asked husband about it, and he said

'twas the tally—something, and went to New York and funder too, and Boston folks sent their letters on it, but we didn't see any going on it. Well, we went through Indiana and Illinois, and then we got into a steamboat and went along on a river. Here Pete and Judy took sick, kind o' cold and shaky, and a doctor, so he called himself, was aboard, and says e "marm, your children are coming down with the ager, with your leave I will give them some medicine." Not a bit of it, says I, if they come down it shan't be with none of your pizen stuff; I've got medicine what I know is good. You see I fetcht a bag of airs all the way from Slabtown, so I made some aib tea, and doctored them up and they soug got well.

But, dear me! I was goin to tell you how we've got rich, and now my letter is full and I hain't said a word about it. Don't think we've got to be proud; we ain't no sich folks.

Your lovin cousin,
SALLY STEVENS.

For the Anoka Star.

Cooking—No. 6.

I have on my table a half dozen books on cookery, containing much useful information, together with a multitude of rules for making cel pie, raised pork pie, potted lobster, military omelette, dry devil, and various other abominations, which, if they chance to find their way into a human stomach, would require a stomach pump to dislodge them. Fortunately, most of the dishes are above the means of people in general; we will therefore leave them for the sole use of those who have money and leisure for an occasional fit of dyspepsia, goat and rheumatism. I have often thought, that if nature had made me a preacher instead of a cook, I should, at least semi annually, display to my hearers some of those vials of wrath that are to be poured out upon wine bibbers, and eaters of rich pastry, sausage, gravies, &c. But, "it is a shame for a woman to speak in the church," so I content myself with the pen. Well, I have a highly intelligent corps of readers, many of whom are thorough bread cooks, who will be glad to see in print their own thoughts, even in this poor guise of mine.

Let it be remembered that the true object of our art is, not to pamper the morbid and artificial appetite, but to provide for the real wants of the stomach, thereby promoting health and strength of body and mind. The child instinctively refuses the evil and chooses the good—is perfectly satisfied with the plainest food, if it be sufficiently nutritive. He would probably never crave high seasoned dishes were his taste not perverted by education. Let mothers beware of the first tempting cup. Gluttony perhaps is not as subversive of social order and good morals as drunkenness, yet I believe it is quite as destructive of health and life. Multitudes who eschew the intoxicating draught, are pursuing a course of diet that is surely paving the way to decrepitude and death. Who will sound the alarm? The Scot with his oatmeal, the Russ with his black bread, are hale and hearty, but the American with his omnivorous habits, is toothless, dyspeptic, neuralgic. A word to the wise is sufficient. The English nobility are notorious for their love of good cheer, good beef, and all possible good, or, and, in the way of food; yet it is said Victoria's children were brought up on the plainest fare. Will not the mothers of our land learn a lesson from royalty?

I sat down to this task with brain ready charged with an article on the use or abuse of soda in the culinary art, but other thoughts supplanted, so the alkaline subject must wait another occasion.

I append the following, taken from an old newspaper:

BREAD.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known that the best of bread can be made with muriatic acid, bicarbonate of soda, water, and flour. Perhaps there is no mode of making bread so free from objections as this. The union of the acid with the soda forms common salt, and therefore none of this latter need be mixed with the flour. To succeed in making bread by this process, proportions must be closely adhered to. My experiments have been very successful, and my family say they have not eaten more delicious bread than that which has been thus made. Here is the process: For one quart of flour take 54 grains pulverized bicarbonate of soda, and mix them in the most thorough manner. Everything depends upon the pains taken in mix-

ing these ingredients. Take of pure muriatic acid 72 drs., and put it to half a pint of soft water—perhaps an ounce or two more than a half pint would be better. Pour this into the mixed flour and soda, stirring briskly with a spoon. Throw out the mass upon a floured board, knead well three minutes, form into biscuit, and bake in a slightly buttered pan for fifteen minutes, in a hot oven. In my experiments the cakes come out perfectly cooked through, light, and without any brown upper or under crust.

Here is bread without any alkali. The union of the acid and soda forms the salt, the carbonic acid gas being disengaged in the mixing and baking processes, and thus raising the dough. No yeast powder can be used that does not leave either potash or soda in the bread, either combined or uncombined.

KARY COOK.

POWER OF THE WILL.

There is a kind of philosophy, or which may be called moral force, that often enables men to live above disease, and survive for many years. ravages on the constitution, which, preying upon persons of less strength of mind, would hurry them to the grave in a very short time. We remember to have heard of a neighbor in early youth named Hume. He was a great miser and very rich. He was apparently at the point of death. All his brood and fertile acres had been disposed of, and he ceased to dictate to his lawyer, who, knowing that he had a large amount of silver and gold in his house, said to him, after a pause: "Well, Mr. Hume, what disposition will you make of your money?" "My money! do you expect me to give away my money, too? I will not do it;" and, smirking to himself what, under the circumstances, seemed to be a superhuman energy, he rose from his bed, dressed himself, broke the spell of disease, and lived some years afterwards, to advocate the making of tin hats, as they would not soon wear out.

Of two persons having consumption with apparently equal chances of life, the man who abandons himself to his fate, hugs the fire, and is afraid to stir out of doors lest he should take cold, inevitably dies in a short time; the other, having force of character, indomitable determination, and a truer philosophy, considers that life is worth striving for, that he can but die anyhow, and braving all wind and weathers, fights courageously against his malady, and lives to be an old man.

So it is in some forms of paralysis, rheumatism, and other disabilities—the exercise of the true philosophy is man's best friend in brave resolves to live down disease, to live above it, and by sheer force of will to break the spell which was thrown over the succumbing body; thus the mind may and often does become a power over human maladies more efficient than the most famed medicines of the apothecary.

PRINTERS' WAGES IN NEW YORK.

At a recent meeting of the Printers' Union in New York city the following changes in the prices for work were resolved on:

Compositors on morning papers to be paid not less than 45 cents per 1,000 ems for day work, and not less than 50 cents for night work; those employed by the week to receive not less than \$21, instead of \$18, as at present, for day work, and not less than \$18 for night work, instead of \$16. Time to be charged not less than 38 cents per hour, when waiting for copy. Distribution or casing letter, not less than 38 cents per hour. For weekly papers, the price to be not less than 40 cents per 1,000 ems, or \$16 per week, of six days, ten hours per day; Sunday papers, 41 cents per 1,000 ems, or \$17 per week, of six days, ten hours per day, and 30 cents per hour for time; after 7 o'clock p. m. time to be charged the same as on morning papers.

APPLYING A PRINCIPLE.—An enraged parent had jerked his provoking son across his knee, and was operating on the exposed part of the urchin's person with great vehemence, when the young one dug into the parental leg with his venomous little teeth.

"Blazes! what are you biting me for?"

"Well, who beganned this ere war?"

A QUESTION.—At best life is not very long. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, sunshine and song, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells—then our little play will close and the injurer will pass away. Is it worth while to hate each other?

—The lady looks oldest who tries to conceal her age. If she refuses to let her age be upon her tongue, it will be all the more in her face.

AMUSING CALCULATION.

It is easy to show you, reader, that five hundred years ago the chances were ten thousand to one that you and I would never exist. If we look at the chances as only exhibited in two or three generations, we shall be astonished and horrified at seeing how narrowly we have missed having no being. For instance, my grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary army for six years and repeatedly exposed to death. On one occasion, when his company engaged by platoons, he was the only survivor of two different attacks. Now if he had fallen in any one of those attacks he would not have married, my father would not have been born, and consequently I myself would have had no being. Again, my father paid his addresses to a certain young lady, and was engaged to her. Just before the time appointed for the marriage, a misunderstanding arose between them, all ties dissolved, and my father married another woman—the same woman who has since done me the honor of being my mother. Now if my father had married the first mentioned lady, I never should have been born, as her children could not have possibly been my mother's children, and my mother might not have had any children at all. You see, therefore, that a mere lover's quarrel may change the whole line of a family for thousands of years. In fact, Miss Smith is courted by both Jones and Jenkins, it is for Miss Smith to decide (as she certainly has the power of doing) whether she will be the ancestress of ten thousand Joneses or ten thousand Jenkinses; for on her choice depends the very existence or non-existence of these possible descendants. The whole subject is so full of fatalism that the only thing we can do, after once getting into existence, and for other purposes," has been approved by the President, and has therefore become a law. The act takes effect from its passage, and was approved March 7, 1864. The duties upon distilled spirits are increased to sixty cents per gallon, and the duty on cotton to two cents a pound.

OUR HAIR.

God covered the skull with hair. Some people shave it off. Mischievous practice. It exposes the brain. It exposes the throat and lungs—the eyes likewise, say wise physiologists.

Men become bald. Why? Because they wear close hats and caps. Women are never bald, except by disease. They do not wear close hats and caps. Men never lose a hair below where the hat touches the head—not if they have been bald twenty years. The close hat holds the heat and perspiration. Thereby the hair glands become weak; the hairs fall out. What will restore it? Nothing, after the scalp becomes shiny. But in the process of falling out, recently lost, the following is best: wash the head freely with cold water once or twice a day. Wear a thoroughly ventilated hat. This is the best means to arrest the loss and restore what is susceptible of restoration.

What will beautify a woman's hair? Whatever will invigorate the hair glands. Oils and most other appliances debilitate the hair glands. Cold water is best. At first the head looks like a witch, but after a few weeks it makes the hair luxuriant. By the persistent use of cold water I have seen thin, poor hair become rich and curly. Only the part of the hair next to the scalp should be wet. It must be wet. It must be thoroughly dried.—[Dio Lewis, M. D.]

SOLAR ATMOSPHERE.

The solar atmosphere comprises, in a state of vapor, a great number of the substances which compose our planet—iron, the metals which enter into the composition of our alkalies and earth, potassium, sodium, strontium, calcium, barium; it contains chrome, nickel, copper and zinc; on the other hand, neither gold nor silver, nor mercury, nor aluminum, nor tin, nor lead, nor antimony, nor arsenic, nor silicon, at least in notable quantities, are to be found in it. Among the metals at once telluric and solar, are to be included cesium and rubidium, metals yesterday unknown, which had escaped all the processes of ordinary chemical analysis.—[Smithsonian Report.]

CLARIFIED MOLASSES.

Common molasses may be clarified and rendered much more palatable by heating it over the fire and pouring in sweet milk in the proportion of one pint to a gallon of molasses. When the molasses boils up once, the albumen in the milk collects all the impurities in a thick skum upon the top, which must be carefully removed, and the molasses is then fit for use. Bullock's blood is also used for this purpose; but milk is more agreeable in many ways for domestic use.

—Dr. Dick estimated that one-tenth of the human race has been destroyed by the ravages of war, according to this estimate more than fourteen billions of human beings have been slaughtered in war since the beginning of the world. Edmund Burke estimated it at nearly three times that number.

—A proposal has been made in Denmark to adopt the system of trial by jury.

THE COAL BED OF MINNESOTA.

Hon. Thomas Clark, editor of the Lake Superior Gazette, and a gentleman who possesses a vast amount of geological knowledge relating to this State, makes the following remarks on the recent discovery of coal on the Cottonwood river:

It is no surprise that we learn that coal is discovered in Minnesota. The geological exposures of the western half of that State, together with what we had learned long since, convinced us that labor in shafting in proper localities would not be fruitless. In the winter of 1859-60, the Hon. Messrs. Evans, of Blue Earth, and Hodges, of Olmsted, Senators of the Minnesota Legislature, gave information which convinced all inquiring minds of the necessity of a geological survey of the Blue Earth and Minnesota river valleys. The same carboniferous exposures, more or less covered by drift, have been found by explorers extending from Iowa to the Lake of the Woods.

Professor Owen, ever cautious in all his statements, gives evidence of coal associations, in his report on the Red River and St. Louis valley and northern lakes, and from critical examinations made in railway surveys, we are more than satisfied that the shales and carboniferous drifts in the valleys of the Upper Mississippi, Snake, and Kettle rivers, warrant the conclusion that Minnesota contains the coals necessary for domestic use, and in abundance for the reduction of her unbounded mineral resources on the borders of this lake.

IMPORTANT REVENUE ORDER.

The following important order has just been sent to each of the Collectors of Internal Revenue, from the Department at Washington:

Sir—You are hereby informed that the "Act to increase the Internal Revenue, and for other purposes," has been approved by the President, and has therefore become a law. The act takes effect from its passage, and was approved March 7, 1864. The duties upon distilled spirits are increased to sixty cents per gallon, and the duty on cotton to two cents a pound.

You will therefore require all distillers of spirits, in making their returns, to specify the amount removed on and after the 8th instant, and on such amounts to pay the tax of sixty cents per gallon. A copy of the law will be transmitted to you at as early a day as possible, and until you receive further instructions you will make no other change in your official action, than to collect the increased duties above pointed out upon distilled spirits and upon cotton.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.
To — — —, Collector, &c.

WAR.

The thirty years' war, in the 17th century, reduced the population of Germany from 12,000,000 to 2,000,000; and that of Wurtemberg from 500,000 to 400,000, more than nine-tenths; 30,000 villages were destroyed; in many others the population entirely died out; and in districts once studded with cities and towns there sprang up immense forests. The war of 1753 waged in the heart of Europe left in one instance no less than twenty contiguous villages without a single man or beast. Julius Caesar, in a single battle, slaughtered 403,000 Germans. Xerxes' army, in a single year, was reduced from nearly 6,000,000 to 300,000.

It is understood that Governor Bramlette has addressed an earnest remonstrance to the President respecting the enrollment and enlistment of slaves in Kentucky, and has notified the President that he will execute the laws of Kentucky against all who attempt to take slaves from their owners without their consent. He claims that Kentucky has furnished more than 50,000 of her sons to defend the Government, and is willing to furnish still more—all that are allotted to her; that she has proved her loyalty, and must be treated as a loyal State, and that her Constitution and laws must be respected.

—An elderly gentleman, accustomed to "indulge," entered the room of a certain inn, where sat a grave Friend by the fire. Lifting a pair of green spectacles upon his forehead, rubbing his inflamed eyes, and calling for hot brandy-and-water, he complained that "his eyes were getting weaker and weaker, and that even spectacles didn't seem to do them any good." "I'll tell thee, friend," replied the Quaker, "what I think. If thee was to wear thy spectacles over thy mouth a few months, thy eyes would get round again."

"Bob, did you go to the mines?"
"Yes."
"What did you dig?"
"I dug home as soon as possible."

—The door between us and heaven cannot be opened if that between us and our fellow men is shut.

Paddle your own canoe.

RAILROAD TO ANOKA!

JUMP on the Cars and take a ride to St. Paul, and while there, go to the

CHEAP CASH STORE.

And buy your

Dry Goods.

We are selling
MERINOES,
EMPIRE CLOTHS,
REPS,
And all our WINTER DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.
Now is the time for Bargains, and if you want a

LADY'S CLOAK,

that is the place to buy one, for we are selling cheap to close out the stock.

For Balmoral Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, and everything else, go to

THE CHEAP CASH STORE,

Next door to the Northwestern Express Office,
No. 218 Third Street.

15:ly H. KNOX TAYLOR.

FRUIT TREES AND GRAPES.

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent for Col. D. A. Robertson's Nursery and Seed Store, St. Paul, will receive orders for standard and dwarf Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Currants, &c. Every article warranted true to name and delivered in the best order. The Grapes and Strawberries will be received from the Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for which Colonel Robertson is the sole agent for the State.

Apples, Pears, Cherries and Plums from Northern Nurseries. O. H. KELLEY.
Near Itasca, Minn., March 10, 1864.

25-Clover and Grass Seeds of all kinds furnished to order in any quantity.
O. H. KELLEY.

RAILROAD LANDS FOR SALE

THE first division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company now offers for sale all the lands in the Counties of—
ANOKA, SHEPHERD, ISANTI, HENNEPIN, AND WRIGHT.

in tracts of 40, 80, or 160 acres and upwards. They will be sold for Cash, for the Bonds of the Company at par, or on credit.
These lands are exempt from taxation until sold and conveyed by the Company.
To actual settlers they will be sold upon advantageous terms.

For further particulars apply to
GEO. L. BECKER,
Land Commissioner at St. Paul,
or to
J. C. FROST,
25-41 Agent of the Company at Anoka.

MME. DEMOREST'S Quarterly Mirror of Fashions

PUBLISHED AT 473 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The special object and aim in the publication of this magazine is to present Judicious, Reliable, and Practical Information in all matters pertaining to ladies' and children's dress.

Information of the greatest possible importance to Milliners, Dress-makers, and every lady who wish to know the prevailing modes in New York and Paris.

To all enterprising ladies, and industrious mothers, we shall endeavor to furnish many useful and practical suggestions in relation to the proper combination of colors, choosing materials, including cutting and making dresses, and children's clothes, which of necessity must occupy a much larger portion of a woman's time, when no reliable authority is at hand to be consulted—suggestions which cannot fail to prove a source of much gratification, economy, personal refinement and home comfort.

Do not fail to bear in mind that we furnish, in value, during the year, more than \$3 in full-size patterns alone; while in plates, engravings, reliable information on fashions, more than can be secured in any or all the other fashion magazines put together, and yet the yearly subscription being only \$1, with the extra fifty cents worth of full-size patterns sent as a premium, makes the yearly subscription to cost really only fifty cents, independent of the Carte de Visite. Do not fail to subscribe for the Mirror, if you wish to secure it promptly as it is sent in advance to subscribers.

WHEELER & WILSON'S



SEWING MACHINES.

Merit Alone Makes a Sewing Machine VALUABLE.

The people are perceiving that
Glowing Representations
ARE NOT MERIT.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only sewing Machines of known practical utility—THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE.

BLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession.

There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the L O C STITCH.

With the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON Machines are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED.

25-CASH FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. All persons owning Wheeler & Wilson Machines can have them properly adjusted FREE OF CHARGE, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON Rooms, in the Greenleaf Block, No. 264 Third Street, St. Paul, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.
St. Paul, September 6th, 1863.

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Cheap, pleasant and quick!

to St. Paul, via

Saint Paul and Pacific R. R.

Immense Stock

OF SEASONABLE GOODS,

to be closed out at

A BARGAIN!

to make room for Spring Stock, at

CATHCART & CO.'S,

132 Third Street, St. Paul.

Their stock is very large, and must be reduced

consisting in part of,

Clothes,

Quilts,

Blankets,

Flannels,

Yankee Notions, and newest styles

Dress Goods,

seasonable and very beautiful. Also a full assortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and

and other Goods, as their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known

us and patronized us for the last twelve

years, we are grateful, but while we

are proud to be classed among

THE OLD SETTLERS,

we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among

the "old fogies."

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1893.

NEW STORE,

New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end

of the Bridge formerly occupied as a

Match Factory, where they will keep

constantly on hand a good assortment

of staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Which will be sold at very low figures

for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if

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refunded. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange

for goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the

highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 15th, 1893.

DAVID E. GOULDING.

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(Established in 1856)

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OFFICE HOURS.

From 7 o'clock a. m., to 12 p. m.

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Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sundays;

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a. m. Arrives at Anoka on Wednesday at 8 o'clock

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time of starting.

G. A. JENKINS,

Anoka, March 5, 1894.

Post Master.

BOY WANTED.

A smart, intelligent boy, about fifteen years of

FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

The greatest improvement yet in the Sewing

Machine art. A curiosity worth seeing.

Please send for circular with sample of sewing.

These Improved Machines save ONE HUNDRED

PER CENT. of thread and silk, and make the work

even alike on both sides.

They require no instruction to operate perfectly,

except "the printed directions."

No change in sewing from one kind of goods

to another.

And no taking apart to clean or oil.

Our New MANUFACTORY is now complete, with

all its machinery and tools entirely new, and is

already rapidly turning out Machines, which for

beauty and perfection of finish are not surpassed

by any manufactured in the world.

N. R.—Should any Machine prove unsatisfac-

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Agents wanted in counties not canvassed by

our own agents.

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Pages, Weekly, price 4 cents; in

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of all that is new or likely to be new, in the world

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In its worst forms. They perform these cures

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Marine and Fire Insurance on the most favorable

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Agent, Anoka, Minnesota.

October 16th 1890.

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The best and cheapest in the world for Ladies!

This popular monthly magazine will be greatly

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Fourteen splendid steel plates!

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Nine hundred wood cuts!

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